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ABSTRACT

This report presents basic data on the types of child care arrangements and their frequency of utilization by working mothers belonging to different segments of American Society. The survey was conducted with the help of the Burea u of Census, which included supplementary questions about child care in its February, 1965 survey, using a scientifically selected sample representing the non-institutional civilian population. It was found that since 1950 the number of working mothers has more than doubled, totaling as of March, 1967 4.1 million working mothers with children under six years old and 6.4 million with children six to seventeen. Licensed day care facilities were available for only about 475,000 children, and this report shows that many of the remaining children receive inadequate care while their mothers work. Included are a detailed profile of the working mother, and a report of the children and arrangements for their care. Tables comprise more than two-thirds of the report. Appendixes A, B and C present the schedule for the survey of child care, definitions and explanations of terms used, and source and reliability of the estimates. Appendix D consists of 184 tables which show distributions of various factors of working mothers, children, and child care arrangements. (NH)

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child care arrangements of working mothers in the United States

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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FOREWORD

THE NUMBER of working mothers has more than doubled since 1950. As of March 1967, there were 4.1 million working mothers with children under 6 years old and 6.4 million with children 6–17. Licensed day care facilities were available for only about 475,000 children. As the following report of a national survey shows, all too many of the remaining children receive inadequate care while their mothers work.

The survey clearly indicates how urgent is the need for large-scale expansion of day care services in licensed day care facilities, in licensed day care homes, and in after-school programs. Public and private groups are challenged not only to expand existing types of care but also to seek new ways to meet the spiraling needs.

This study was a joint project of the Women's Bureau, which carried responsibility for the section on working mothers, and the Children's Bureau, which carried responsibility for the section on children and child care arrangements. The survey was conducted in February 1965, and a brief summary of preliminary findings was issued in May 1965. This report provides the full details and brings up to date an earlier survey made in 1958.

Financial support from the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, helped to make the study possible. We also wish to express appreciation to the Bureau of the Census, which conducted the household interviews. Earl J. Gerson and George H. Gray of the Census staff were unfailingly helpful at every step of the way.

The authors were greatly assisted by Clay Brittain, formerly with the Children's Bureau, and Beatrice Rosenberg of the Women's Bureau.

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INTRODUCTION

ALTHOUGH the majority of American mothers of young children are not in the labor force, the number of working mothers has risen with astonishing rapidity in the last generation. The influx of married women has contributed a major share of the recent growth of the labor force and marks a contemporary trend of deep, and probably lasting, importance. About one-fourth of the Nation's mothers who live with their husbands and have children of preschool age are in the labor force. Even among mothers of very young children (under 3 years of age) the proportion is as large as one-fifth. Among mothers with older children (6 to 17 years) the percentage who work (now 44 percent) promises to become as large as the percentage who do not work. Since 1948, the labor force participation rate of mothers of children of preschool age has doubled and is approaching the level that obtained, a generation ago, only among mothers of older children.[1] These trends refer to women who live with their husbands. Among widowed, divorced and separated mothers of young children, the labor force participation rate is, and always has been, much higher.

A social change of this pace and magnitude inevitably has a far-reaching impact upon the contemporary family and its methods of rearing children. Unlike an agricultural society, work today usually takes the mother away from home, requiring some arrangement for care of her young children during her absence. Research into the effects on children of their mothers' employment has pointed to the decisive role of the quality of care provided children while mothers are at work. More should be known, therefore, about the arrangements that working mothers make for child care if we are to assess how well the contemporary family, and the social institutions that supplement and assist the family in its child rearing responsibilities, have responded to the remarkable growth in employment of mothers.

In order to obtain basic data on types of child care arrangements and frequency of utilization by working mothers belonging to different segments of American society, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor joined forces in undertaking a national survey of working mothers. Among Federal agencies, these Bureaus have particular responsibility for inquiries into the welfare of working mothers and their families.

The survey was conducted by contracting with the Bureau of the Census to include a few supplementary questions about child care in its Current Population Survey of February 1965. This Survey is conducted monthly on a nationwide basis, using a scientifically selected sample representing the noninstitutional civilian population. The sample is spread over 375 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in every State. Approximately 35,000 occupied households are interviewed in the Survey each month.[2]

The supplementary questions on child care (Appendix A) were asked in those sample households in which there was a mother who had worked at least 27 weeks during 1964, either full or part time, and who had at least one child under 14 years of age living at home. This age limit was selected because of the special importance of child care arrangements for younger children, though it was recognized that the needs of older children should not be overlooked. The decision to limit the survey to mothers who had worked at least half a year in 1964 was dictated in part by practical considerations such as cost but accorded well with the aims of the survey. There can be no doubt that the working mothers whose arrangements were explored were full-fledged members of the labor force and not merely intermittent or seasonal workers.

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[1] The labor force participation rate of mothers with children under 6 years of age was 10.8 percent in 1948 and 24.2 percent in 1966. Among mothers with children 6 to 17 years of age only, the rate was 26.0 percent in 1948 and 43.7 percent in 1966 (Table M–54).

The Department of Labor has recently estimated that by 1970 the number of all mothers in the labor force, aged 20 to 44, with children under 6 years, will be 55 percent higher than it was at the beginning of the preceding decade. This increase may be considerably higher in light of recent developments which should enable many low-income women, not now in the labor force but who want training and work, to obtain employment.

[2] See Appendix C for information on the source and reliability of estimates based upon this sample Survey.

An earlier national survey of child care arrangements had been conducted by the Children's Bureau in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census in 1958.[3] The working mothers sampled in 1965 represent a substantially more inclusive population than in 1958, when the survey was limited to women who were working full time in May of that year and who had at least one child under 12 years of age. More than twice as many working mothers were represented in the 1965 study. The survey also included some questions that were not asked in 1958, and certain refinements in its methodology were made. Although these changes limit the comparability of the two surveys, the broadened scope of the later survey is a significant advantage.

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[3] Lajewski, Henry C.: Child Care Arrangements of Full-time Working Mothers. Children's Bureau Publication 378. Washington, D.C. 20402: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959. 26 pp.

PROFILE OF THE WORKING MOTHER

An Overview

Any analysis of day care provisions for children of working mothers must also focus on the characteristic features of the working mothers themselves.

At the time of the special Census survey, in February 1965, there were 6.3 million mothers who had worked 27 weeks or more in 1964, either full or part time, and who had at least one child under 14 years.[4] In March 1965, the closest date for which detailed data are available, there were about 26 million women in the labor force, including 9.7 million mothers with children under 18 years of age.

The median age [5] of the mothers surveyed was 36 years—5 years less than the median age for all women workers and 2 years less than the median age of all working mothers with children under 18 years. Eighty-five percent of the mothers were white.

Significantly, 84 percent were married and living with their husbands. In addition, as many as 12 percent of those surveyed were heads of households.

The mothers had an average of two children under 14 years. The largest single group of mothers—numbering 2.3 million—were those whose youngest child was between 9 and 13 years.

Sixty percent of the mothers lived in metropolitan areas, and more lived in the South than in any other single geographic area.

Twenty-one percent of the women lived in families with incomes of less than $4,000; 22 percent in families with incomes of $4,000 to $5,999; 38 percent had family incomes of $6,000 to $9,999; and the remaining 19 percent, family incomes of $10,000 and over. Sixty-seven percent of the women surveyed had 12 or more years of education, and almost one-third were employed in clerical work.

Like all women workers, the women in the survey group worked for a variety of reasons but by far the most compelling was economic need. Almost 9 out of 10 said they worked for "economic" reasons. Of those mothers paying for child care, most paid a total of between $10 and $19 a week.

Seven out of ten of the mothers worked full time during 1964, and, as would be expected because the survey was limited to mothers who worked at least 27 weeks in 1964, a high proportion, 6 out of 10, worked a full year in 1964.

Age

(Tables M 1–4)

Since the survey was limited to mothers who had young children, these mothers were younger than other women in the labor force. Thus, while the median age of the survey group was 36 years, the median age of all working mothers with children under 18 years was 38 years, and the median age for all women workers was 41 years.[6]

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[4] During the survey week, 5.2 million or 83 percent of these workers were in paid employment. The other workers, although part of the labor force, were not working during the survey week. They were, however, covered by the study.

[5] Defined as "half above/half below."

Of the mothers surveyed, 40 percent were from 35 to 44 years and 36 percent were between 25 and 34 years old. Younger women and those 45 years and over represented 10 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Regional differences in ages of working mothers were not great. In the northeast section of the United States, however, the proportion of older women was slightly higher than in other sections.

In all regions except the South, each age group had a larger number of working mothers who lived in the metropolitan areas than in nonmetropolitan areas. In the South, only among the 35–44-year-old age group was there a larger number in the metropolitan areas.

In every age group, at least 8 out of 10 of the women were married and living with their husbands. The older the mother, however, the more likely was she to be the head of the household. Thus, while 12 percent of the total group were heads of households, the proportion ranged from 5 percent for mothers under 25 years to 16 percent for mothers 45 years and over.

Marital Status

(Tables M 5–6)

Of the mothers surveyed, 84 percent were married and living with their husbands. The other mothers were widowed, divorced or separated and bringing up their children in fatherless homes. Proportionately, there were twice as many nonwhite as white mothers in the "other" marital status category; that is, 14 percent of all white mothers and 28 percent of all nonwhite mothers did not have husbands "present."

Working mothers faced with the major if not sole responsibility for their families were also more likely to be in lower income groups. The survey showed that of all the mothers with family incomes under $3,000, 38 percent were not living with their husbands; for those with family incomes between $3,000 and $3,999, 35 percent were not living with their husbands. At the other end of the spectrum, in families with incomes of $10,000 and over, less than 5 percent of the women were bringing up their children in fatherless homes. Generally, differences between white and nonwhite families were slight. The only marked difference occurred in the lowest income level (under $3,000). Here, the ratio between husband "present" and husband "absent" in white families was 2 : 1, while in nonwhite families, the ratio was closer to 1 : 1.

Mothers who were private-household or other service workers were more likely than mothers in other occupations to be raising their children without a husband at home. While 16 percent of all the women surveyed were widowed, divorced or separated, 29 percent of the private-household workers and 22 percent of the other service workers were in this marital status category. Farmers and farmworkers were most likely to be living with their husbands: only 6 percent were widowed, divorced or separated.

Working Mothers as Heads of Households

(Tables M 7–9)

Twelve percent of the mothers were heads of households,[7] that is, they were not living with their husbands and were also regarded as the "head" by other members of their families. Proportionately many more nonwhite than white women were heads of households: 23 percent compared with 10 percent.

More women household heads were living in the South than in any other region of the country. Of the 777,000 women household heads, 144,000 or 19 percent lived in the Northeast, 162,000 or 21 percent in the West, 203,000 or 26 percent in the North Central region, and 268,000 or 34 percent in the South.

Not surprisingly, southern nonwhite mothers were faced with full responsibility for children more frequently than other mothers in this country. Of the nonwhite working mothers who were heads of households, one-half were living in the

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[6] Data for mothers in the survey group were for February 1965. The other age data were for March 1965.

[7] The other mothers bringing up their children in fatherless homes were part of households where another relative was the head of the household.

South. It might be noted, however, that more than one-half of all nonwhite women in the population and over one-half of the nonwhite female labor force lived in the South.

Women heads of households had proportionately the same number of children as other working mothers. For example, 52 percent of women heads of households and 49 percent of those not household heads had one child under 14 years, while approximately 11 percent of the women heads of households and 10 percent of those not household heads had four or more children under 14 years.

Region and Residence of Working Mothers

(Table M-10)

Of the over 6.2 million mothers whose region and residence were reported, 2.2 million or 35 percent lived in the South, 1.7 million or 28 percent lived in the North Central region, 1.3 million or 20 percent lived in the Northeast and the remaining approximately 1 million or 16 percent lived in the West.

Approximately 60 percent of the working mothers were in metropolitan areas, the proportions varying considerably by region. In the West, 78 percent resided in metropolitan areas; in the Northeast, 72 percent were in metropolitan areas; in the North Central States, 55 percent; and in the South, slightly less than 50 percent.

Employment of Mothers as Influenced by Ages and Numbers of Children

(Tables M 11-16)

In March 1965, there were 9.7 million working mothers with an estimated 17.3 million children under 18 years of age. The 6.3 million mothers in the survey group had 12.3 million children under 14 years, one-fifth of all U.S. children in this age group. These mothers included almost 5.4 million white women with 10.1 million children and 925,000 nonwhite women with 2.2 million children.

There were more working mothers whose youngest child was of school age (6–13) than mothers whose youngest child was under 6 years. Specifically, the youngest child of approximately three-fifths of the mothers was of school age. Differences in the ages of children between white and nonwhite families were not marked: 41 percent of the white mothers had children under 6, as compared with 47 percent of the nonwhite mothers.

Relatively more southern mothers of younger children were working than mothers of younger children living elsewhere in the country: 46 percent of the working mothers living in the South had a child under 6 compared with 42 percent living in the North Central States, 41 percent in the West and 35 percent in the Northeast.

A more detailed breakdown by the ages of the youngsters disclosed that mothers whose youngest child was in the 9 to 13 years age range constituted the largest single group in the survey. Over 2.3 million or 38 percent of the mothers had children in this age group. The remaining women could be divided in three groups of approximately 1.3 million or 21 percent each, according to the age range in which the youngest child belonged: 6–8 years, 3–5 years, and under 3 years.

Among those surveyed who were married and living with their husbands, there were approximately 2.3 million women or 43 percent whose youngest children were under 6 years of age and 3 million women or 57 percent whose youngest children were between 6 and 13 years. By comparison, of those mothers in the "other" marital status group, there were a little over one-third of a million or 35 percent whose youngest children were under 6 years and close to two-thirds of a million or 65 percent whose youngest children were 6–13 years of age. One possible explanation of the lower proportion of women with younger children in the "other" marital status group might be the fact that some of the nonworking mothers of younger children were receiving AFDC payments to help them support their children.

The age of their youngest child had considerably less influence on farmers and farmworkers than on women in other occupations. The plight of migrant children is well known; consequently this result was not surprising. Interestingly enough, one of the findings of the study was that women with younger children do not flock into sales work. Thus, while 42 percent of the mothers surveyed

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had children under 6 years, only 30 percent of all mothers in sales work had children of this age compared with 52 percent of those in farmwork. Differences between other occupational groups were slight, ranging from 38 percent (professionals, managers and proprietors) to almost 45 percent (craftsmen, operatives and laborers).

Size of family. The fewer children under 14 years a mother in the survey group had, the more likely was she to be working. Of the mothers surveyed, 50 percent had only one child under 14 years; 27 percent, two children under 14 years; 13 percent, three children and the remaining 10 percent, four or more children under 14 years. While the white mothers followed this pattern rather closely, the nonwhite mothers tended to have larger families. Thus, almost 21 percent of the nonwhite compared with 8 percent of the white mothers had four or more children under 14 years. And 51 percent of the white compared with 40 percent of the nonwhite women had only one child under 14 years.

Mothers with children between 14 and 17 years. More than one-third of the mothers with children under 14—2.3 million—also had children between the ages of 14 and 17 years. Among these mothers with older children, 54 percent had one child under 14 years, 25 percent had two, 11 percent had three, and 10 percent had four or more children under 14 years.

The older the children under 14 years, the more likely mothers with other children 14–17 years were to be working outside the home. Less than 8 percent of the mothers in this group had children under 3 years old; for 13 percent the youngest children were 3 to 5 years old; for 21 percent, 6 to 8 years old; and for 59 percent, 9 to 13 years old. On the other hand, among the mothers who had children under 14 years but no children 14–17 years old, the distribution was almost even. Roughly between one-fifth and one-fourth of the mothers of children in each of the four younger age groups were working.

Occupations

(Tables M 17–20)

Like all other working women, the mothers in the survey group were engaged in a wide variety of occupations. The largest single group, 1,967,000 or 31 percent, were in clerical work; the next largest, 1,164,000 or 18 percent, were craftsmen, operatives or laborers; 1,087,000 or 17 percent were professionals, managers or proprietors; and 1,046,000 or 17 percent were service workers, except private-household.

A comparison of the occupations of the surveyed mothers with the occupations of all employed women in February 1965 shows a close similarity between the two groups. For example, in both cases, the largest single occupational group was the clerical workers. The second, third and fourth major occupational groups for all employed women were the professionals, managers and proprietors (19 percent), craftsmen, operatives and laborers (16.5 percent) and service workers, except private-household (15 percent).

Major differences were found in the jobs held by the white and nonwhite mothers in the survey group. While there were proportionately more white than nonwhite mothers employed in the professional, clerical, sales and operative occupational groups, there were proportionately more nonwhite than white mothers employed as private-household workers, other service workers, and engaged in farming. For example, 34 percent of the white mothers were in clerical occupations but only 13 percent of the nonwhite mothers, and while 7 percent of the white mothers were in selling occupations, only 2 percent of the nonwhite mothers were. On the other hand, 25 percent of the nonwhite compared with 1 percent of the white mothers were private-household workers, and another 27 percent of the nonwhite mothers compared with 15 percent of the white mothers were employed as service workers, except private-household.

Although there were some regional differences in occupational distribution, these were not of major significance. A few highlights might be noted. In the West, about 62 percent of the working mothers were professionals, managers or proprietors and clerical workers, compared with less than 50 percent of the women in other regions. In the South, relatively more women were employed as private-household workers (8 percent) than in other parts of the country (2 to 3 percent). In fact, 65 percent of all the mothers in the survey employed as private-household workers lived in the South. In the North Central States, 11 percent of the women were farmers or farmworkers, while in the West, 2 percent were so employed. Of the women farmers and farmworkers surveyed, over 50 percent were residents of the North Central States.

Education

(Tables M 21-23)

Among the working mothers surveyed, the largest single group, 47 percent, had 12 years of education. Another 33 percent had less than 12 years, and 20 percent had more than 12. The mothers in the survey had achieved slightly higher educational levels than women in the labor force as a whole. This may be explained by the fact that the mothers in the survey group were younger and the average level of education achieved by our population has been rising. Thus it might be noted that a considerably higher proportion of mothers under 25 years than mothers in the other age groups were high school graduates.

However, proportionately more of the older women in the survey group, those at least 45 years old, had attained higher levels of education. While 25 percent of the women in this age group had more than 12 years of education, 19 percent of those 35 to 44 years, 21 percent of those 25 to 34 years, and 15 percent of those under 25 years had reached this level of education. This might well be due to the fact that some of the mature women, because their children were older, have taken advantage of continuing education programs.

The mother's education was, as would be expected, reflected in her occupational choice. Among women professional workers, managers and proprietors, 29 percent had 12 years and another 63 percent had more than 12 years' education. Among clerical workers, 68 percent had 12 years and another 19 percent had more than 12 years' education. Fifty-six percent of the sales workers had 12 years and another 13 percent, more than 12 years' education. However, among craftsmen, operatives and laborers; private-household workers; and farmers and farmworkers, the majority of women in each group had less than 12 years of education. Similarly, among the service workers, except private-household, 49 percent had less than 12 years and 42 percent had 12 years' education.

Family Income

(Tables M 24-29)

Family income is the total income[8] of all family members, including the working mothers.[9] Of the women in the survey group a majority were in two family income ranges, $4,000–$5,999 and $6,000–$9,999, in 1964. In the first group were 22 percent of the women, while 38 percent of the women were in the latter group. Another 12 percent of the women had family incomes under $3,000, 9 percent had family incomes between $3,000 and $3,999, and 19 percent had family incomes of $10,000 and over.

There were proportionately more white mothers whose family incomes totaled at least $4,000 and proportionately more nonwhite mothers whose family incomes were below $4,000. While approximately 9 percent of the white mothers had family incomes at the poverty levels[10] and another 8 percent had family incomes between $3,000 and $3,999, 33 percent of the nonwhite mothers had family incomes under $3,000 and another 16 percent had family incomes between $3,000 and $3,999. Twenty-one percent of the white women compared with 9 percent of the nonwhite women had family incomes of $10,000 and over.

As the figures indicate, many mothers were bringing up their children at poverty levels. In greater detail, the study showed that 1 percent of the white and 7 percent of the nonwhite mothers had family incomes of under $1,000, 3 percent of the white and 13 percent of the nonwhite mothers had family incomes between $1,000 and $1,999, and 5 percent of the white and 13 percent of the nonwhite mothers had family incomes between $2,000 and $2,999.

While the family incomes of working mothers in each region were concentrated in the range between $6,000 and $9,999, only 3 out of 10 southern mothers were in this income range, compared with about 4 out of 10 mothers in each of the other three regions. In fact, more working mothers in the South than in any of the other regions lived in families at the lower end of the income scale. Western mothers were much more likely to be living in higher income families.

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[8] Total money income from (1) wages or salary, (2) net income from self-employment, (3) social security, veterans' payments, or other government or private pensions, (4) interest (on bonds or savings), dividends, and income from annuities, estates, or trusts, (5) net income from boarders or lodgers or from renting property to others, and (6) such other sources as unemployment benefits, public assistance, and alimony. The amounts represent income before deductions for personal taxes, social security, bonds, etc.

[9] Separate information with respect to the mother's earnings could not be obtained for this special survey.

[10] The Social Security Administration has developed an index of poverty which classifies as poor a nonfarm family of 4 with an annual cash income under $3,130, and a 4-person farm family with an annual cash income of less than $1,860.

Mothers living in metropolitan areas had higher family incomes than those living in less urbanized sections. For example, 24 percent of the mothers living in metropolitan areas compared with 12 percent of those living in nonmetropolitan areas had family incomes of $10,000 and over. The converse was also true. Nineteen percent in nonmetropolitan areas compared with 8 percent in metropolitan areas had family incomes of less than $3,000.

Not surprisingly, where the mother was bringing up her children in a fatherless home, she was also bringing them up with less money. Thus, while 6 percent of the mothers in the "other" married group had family incomes of $10,000 and over, 21 percent of the mothers living with their husbands had this income. Also, 9 percent of the mothers living with their husbands had family incomes under $3,000 compared with 30 percent of the "other" marital group. Further, while 41 percent of the mothers living in intact families had family incomes of between $6,000 and $9,999 and another 29 percent had between $3,000 and $5,999, for those women on their own, the percentages were 20 and 45, respectively.

The older the mother, the more likely was she to be part of a relatively higher income family. Among those under 25 years old, the largest single group had family incomes between $3,000 and $5,999 while, in each of the other age ranges, the largest single group had family incomes between $6,000 and $9,999.

Working mothers in professional occupations were more likely than mothers in other occupational groups to be living in a family with a higher income. Private-household workers and farmworkers were more likely to be at the other end of the income scale. While 38 percent of the women professional workers, managers and proprietors had family incomes of $10,000 and over and another 40 percent had family incomes between $6,000 and $9,999, 49 percent of the farmers and farmworkers and 46 percent of the private-household workers lived at the poverty level. Family incomes of clerical workers and sales workers tended to concentrate between $6,000 and $9,999, while the largest group of craftsmen, operatives and laborers and of service workers, except private-household, had family incomes ranging between $3,000 and $5,999.

The higher the mother's education, too, the more likely was she to be part of a higher income family. Almost 8 out of 10 of the mothers surveyed with more than 12 years' education had family incomes of $6,000 and over, and over 6 out of 10 mothers with 12 years' education had such family incomes, while just over one-third of the mothers with less than 12 years of education were in $6,000 and over family income groups.

The proportion of those with family incomes of $10,000 and over increased with the higher educational attainment of the mother. Specifically, 8 percent of those with less than 12 years' education, 19 percent of those with 12 years' education, and 38 percent of those with more than 12 years' education had family incomes of $10,000 and over. The converse was also true. While 4 percent of those with over 12 years of education had family incomes under $3,000, 7 percent of those with 12 years' education and 24 percent of those with less than 12 years lived at poverty levels.

Reasons for Working

(Tables M 30-35)

Various factors influence a mother's decision to work, but for the great majority of women, the main reason is economic. Often the mother has to work because food, rent and other necessities could not be paid for if she did not work. Frequently, too, she is working to provide her family with a better standard of living. The replies received to the query as to main reasons for working—from women all over the country, of different backgrounds, employed in different occupations—provide us with very convincing evidence as to the dominant motive of working mothers.

Almost 9 out of every 10 mothers stated that they were working for economic reasons, ranging from sheer need to support self and family to particular needs such as to buy a house, pay for medical care or for a child's education. The other mothers, a little over 10 percent, indicated that their main reason for working was that they "liked to work," that they wanted to use their education or skills, that they preferred to associate with other adults, and various other reasons which would be considered noneconomic. More specifically, the findings were:

Economic reasons. Of the 6 million mothers responding to the query as to their main reasons for working, more than 5 million or 87 percent indicated that they worked for economic reasons. Of this latter group, almost 22 percent were working to support their families, another 10 percent to attain a specific goal, and 68 percent for various other reasons classified as economic. Some examples of the comments made by women working for economic reasons were:

> **"Money! What else?"**
>
> **"We need the money."**
>
> **"I was on ADC. I wanted to support myself."**
>
> **"For the money to help pay for things we want. What else?"**
>
> **"Support my family. I like to live and eat."**
>
> **"To support my family. I am too proud to ask for welfare help. I have pride!"**
>
> **"Need money for glasses for the children. Also braces for their teeth."**
>
> **"The pay—while daughter is in college."**
>
> **"To pay utility bills."**

A larger percentage of nonwhite than white mothers were working for economic reasons. While 94 percent (813,000) of the nonwhite mothers worked for economic reasons, 86 percent (4.4 million) of the white mothers worked for these reasons. Moreover, twice as many nonwhite than white mothers worked because they had to support their families; specifically, 32 percent of the nonwhite compared with 17 percent of the white mothers were the mainstay of their families.

Eighty-four percent of the white mothers with husbands present and 97 percent of white mothers in "other" marital status group—most of whom were heads of households—worked for economic reasons, while 92 percent of the nonwhite mothers with husbands present and all nonwhite mothers in the "other" marital status group—again, primarily heads of households—worked for economic reasons.

Of the mothers who worked for economic reasons, 14 percent had family incomes under $3,000, 33 percent had family incomes of $3,000–$5,999, 36 percent had family incomes of $6,000–$9,999, and 17 percent, family incomes of $10,000 and over.

The lower the family income, the more likely was the mother to be working for economic reasons. Where the family income was under $3,000, 97 percent of the mothers were working for economic reasons. Where the income was $3,000–$5,999, 92 percent of the mothers were working for economic reasons; 84 percent of those whose family incomes were in the $6,000–$9,999 range and 76 percent of those whose family incomes were $10,000 and over were working for economic reasons.

There were no significant differences in reasons for working by age of the mother, the ages of her children or the number of her children. Neither were there any significant regional differences. Except in the South, more mothers working for economic reasons were living in metropolitan rather than nonmetropolitan areas.

The percentage breakdown by occupation for women who worked for economic reasons compared very closely with the proportion of all women in each occupational category. For example, 31 percent of all women workers were in clerical occupations; and, of the women working for economic reasons, 32 percent were employed in clerical occupations. Only in the case of professional and managerial workers and proprietors was there some variation. While these workers represented 17 percent of the women surveyed, they represented 14 percent of the women working for economic reasons.

By occupation, almost all (99 percent) of those in private-household occupations worked because of economic reasons. Closely following were farmers and farmworkers (95 percent) and craftsmen, operatives and laborers (93 percent). The professional and managerial workers and proprietors (71 percent) were less likely than women employed in the other occupations to be working for economic reasons.

The less education a mother had, the more likely was she to be working for economic reasons. Ninety-three percent of the mothers with less than 12 years' education, 88 percent of those with 12 years' education and 74 percent of those with more than 12 years' education worked for economic reasons.

Noneconomic reasons. Many women enter employment because they wish to utilize their education, training, skills, talent and creativity. Some women seek employment because they find their homes too confining. Of the mothers reporting their reasons for working, over three-fourths of a million (13 percent) reported that they were working for these various reasons. Of this group, 3 percent had family incomes under $3,000, 18 percent had family incomes of $3,000–$5,999, 45 percent had family incomes of $6,000–$9,999 and 34 percent had family incomes of $10,000 and over.

More than one-fifth of the women working for noneconomic reasons reported their main reason for working as "professional motivation" and about one-sixth said they worked in order to "get out of the house." The remainder, more than three-fifths, worked for "other" noneconomic reasons. Among the various responses in this latter category were:

> "I enjoy working and being with people."
>
> "I like to keep busy."
>
> "I just want to work."
>
> "Because it is easy for me. I work at the school and go with my children."
>
> "My husband needs me at the office and my children are well taken care of."
>
> "I want something constructive to do."
>
> "I enjoy work and am not much of a housekeeper."
>
> "It is too hard to quit after working so long."
>
> "Financial partly. Mainly, I'm better off mentally when I have an outside occupation."

The mother most likely to work for noneconomic reasons was the one in the professional, managerial and proprietor category. Thirty-eight percent of the mothers were in this group. An additional 29 percent were clerical workers. Least likely to work for noneconomic reasons was the private-household worker.

It was the mothers in professional, managerial and proprietor occupations, of course, who were most likely to be working because of "professional motivation." Mothers who gave "to get out of the house" as the reason for working were likely to be in clerical employment.

There was little difference in the three younger age groups between the proportions stating "professional motivation" and "to get out of the house" as the reason for working. However, among mothers 45 years and older almost three times as many were working because of their professional interests as those who felt the need for a change from their home scenery.

Among those who worked for noneconomic reasons, the largest group, 43 percent, had 12 years of education. Thirty-nine percent had more than 12 years' education; 18 percent had less than 12.

Mothers Working Less Than Full Time, Full Year

(Tables M 36–50)

Many women, either through choice or because they are unable to find full-time, full-year employment, work less than a full year and/or full time.[11] Mothers particularly may be working part time or part year in order that they may combine working outside the home with the care of their children.

In 1964, of the 33 million women with work experience, nearly 12.5 million women or 37 percent worked full time year round. Among working mothers (husband present) of children under 18 years, about 3 million or 27 percent worked full time year round. The other members worked part time and/or part year.

Because the survey group covered only those mothers who worked at least 27 weeks in 1964, all references in this section to part-year employment apply to mothers who worked between 27 and 49 weeks during the year. Consequently, this study shows a higher percentage of mothers being employed as full-time, full-year workers than does the overall census. Of the 6.3 million surveyed mothers, 2.8 million or 44 percent worked full time year round; 2.4 million were white and 409,000 were nonwhite.

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[11] "Full year" defined as 50–52 weeks. "Full time" defined as 35 hours or more a week.

Among those mothers living with their husbands, 4 out of 10 worked full time, full year, compared with 6 out of 10 among those in the "other" marital status category. These ratios held for white and nonwhite mothers. Mothers in the "other" marital status group obviously have a greater need to work full time, since they may well be the sole support of their families.

The majority—63 percent—of the 2.7 million mothers working full time, full year, lived in metropolitan areas. Of the mothers working full time year round, 38 percent were in the South, 26 percent lived in the North Central region, 19 percent lived in the Northeast, and 17 percent were in the West.

Of mothers working full time year round, 43 percent were 35–44 years old. (Of all the mothers surveyed, 40 percent were in this age group.) Younger mothers were the least likely to have this full attachment to the labor force.

As pointed out earlier, the younger the children the less likely it was that the mother would be in the labor force. This was also true of mothers who worked full time, full year. The youngest child of 14 percent of these mothers was under 3 years; of 21 percent of the mothers, between 3 and 5 years; of 23 percent, between 6 and 8 years; and of the remaining 42 percent, between 9 and 13 years.

As was true of the total survey group, the largest proportion of mothers who worked full time, full year had one child, and the smallest proportion had four or more children. Among full-time, full-year working mothers, 55 percent had one child, 27 percent had two children, 11 percent had three children and 7 percent had four or more children.

The majority of full-time, full-year workers were concentrated in four occupational categories—clerical (39 percent), craftsmen, operatives and laborers (21 percent), professionals, managers and proprietors (18 percent), and service workers, except private-household (13 percent). This followed the general occupational pattern of all the mothers in the survey group. However, clerical workers constituted a higher proportion of full-time, full-year workers (39 percent) than of the survey group as a whole (31 percent). Least likely to be on the full schedule were the farmers and farmworkers.

More than half (52 percent) of the full-time, full-year working mothers had 12 years of education; 31 percent had less than 12 years, and the remainder, 18 percent, had more than 12 years' education.

The earnings of the mothers who worked full time year round were clearly reflected in most cases in the family incomes. Thus, 23 percent of those in this category compared with 16 percent of the other women in the survey group were in families with incomes of $10,000 and over. Conversely, 4 percent of the mothers working full time year round compared with 8 percent of all the mothers in the survey group were in families with incomes under $1,999, and 4 percent of those working full time, full year, compared with 7 percent of all the mothers surveyed were in families with incomes of $2,000–$2,999.

Full-time versus part-time workers. Almost 4.5 million or 71 percent of the surveyed mothers worked full time in 1964, either full year or part year. Of these, 2.8 million or 62 percent worked full time, full year, and 1.7 million or 38 percent worked full time, part year. Seventy percent of the white and 74 percent of nonwhite mothers worked full time.

Who were the mothers most likely to be working full time? As would be anticipated they were the mothers who must raise their families without the help of their husbands. Eighty-five percent of this group worked full time as compared with 69 percent of the women living with their husbands. These proportions for the marital status groups were somewhat the same for white mothers, but among the nonwhite mothers, 79 percent of those in the "other" marital status group worked full time as compared with about 72 percent of those living in intact families. Negligible variations in the proportions working full time existed between those who were heads of households and the other mothers whose husbands were "absent" from the home.

The largest proportion of full-time working mothers, 39 percent, were in the 35–44 age bracket. Similarly, the largest proportion of part-time working mothers, 44 percent, were in this age range. The smallest age groups in the survey were the under-25 and the 45-and-older groups, and this held true for both the full-time and part-time categories. Mothers under 25 constituted 9 percent of the full-time group and 6 percent of the part-time group; mothers 45 and over constituted 14 percent of the full-time group and 17 percent of the part-time group.

In a comparison of those mothers who worked full time with those who worked part time, there were larger proportions of full-time than part-time working mothers in the two younger age groups—those under 25 and the 25–34 year olds. The reverse was true among the more mature mothers: there were proportionately more part-time than full-time working mothers in the two age groups, 35 to 44 years and 45 years and over.

Mothers with preschool-age children were less likely to work, either full time or part time. Among both groups of working mothers, 42 percent had children under 6 years of age.

As mentioned earlier, the majority of working mothers surveyed had relatively small families. Among the full-time working mothers, 52 percent had one child; 27 percent had two children; 12 percent had three children; and the remaining 9 percent had four or more children under 14 years. Among the part-time workers, although the majority had families of one or two children, proportionately more had three or more children than did full-time workers. Approximately 43 percent of the part-time workers had one child, 27 percent had two children, 16 percent had three children and 14 percent had four or more children under 14 years.

Craftsmen, operatives and laborers were the most likely to be working full time: 91 percent of this group worked full time. Clerical workers (76 percent) and professionals, managers and proprietors (75 percent) were next. Least likely to be working full time were the farmers and farmworkers (25 percent). Private-household workers, too, were less likely to be employed full time (42 percent) than part time.

As was true among the total group of surveyed mothers, the majority of full-time working mothers had 12 or more years of education. Thirty-three percent of the full-time working mothers had less than 12, 47 percent had 12, and 20 percent had more than 12. There was little variation from these proportions for mothers working on part-time schedules.

The proportions of mothers with family incomes at the lower and upper ends of the scale showed some differences between those working full time and those working part time. While 12 percent of all the working mothers lived at the poverty level, 17 percent of the mothers who worked part time as compared with 10 percent of the mothers who worked full time were raising children at this low income. Conversely, 20 percent of the mothers working full time compared with 17 percent of those working part time had family incomes of $10,000 and over.

Full-year versus part-year workers. About 6 out of 10 mothers in the survey worked a full year, either full time or part time. Of the 3.8 million mothers working a full year, 3.2 million or 85 percent were white and 553,000 or 15 percent were nonwhite. The ratio of approximately 6 out of 10 who worked a full year prevailed in all the regions and in the metropolitan areas in the regions. However, there were large differences between the nonmetropolitan areas. In the North Central States, almost 7 out of 10 mothers worked a full year; while in the nonmetropolitan areas of the West, 5 out of 10 mothers worked a full year.

Mothers not living with their husbands were more likely than the other mothers to be working a full year. Seventy-one percent of the mothers in the "other" marital status worked a full year compared with 58 percent of those living with their husbands. These proportions were approximately the same for white mothers and varied only slightly for nonwhite mothers. Among the latter group, 73 percent in the "other" marital status worked a full year compared with 54 percent of those whose husbands were present.

The older the mother, the more likely she was to be working a full year. Thus, 40 percent of the mothers under 25 years, 57 percent of those in the 25–34 year age group, 66 percent in the 35–44 year age group and 67 percent of those in the 45 year and over age group worked a full year.

Also, the older the children, the more likely was the mother to be working a full year rather than part year. Of those mothers working a full year, the youngest child of 41 percent was 9–13 years old, of 22 percent, 6–8 years old, of 21 percent, 3–5 years old, and of only 15 percent, under 3 years. There was no significant difference in the size of families between mothers working full year and those working part year.

Neither was there any particular relationship between the mother's occupation and whether she worked full year or part year. Thus, clerical workers, representing 31 percent of all women workers surveyed, 36 percent of the full-year workers and 24 percent of the part-year workers, were the most numerous in each category. Craftsmen, operatives and laborers, representing 18 percent of all women workers in the survey group, 17 percent of the full-year workers and 21 percent of the part-year workers, ranked second. A slight variation appeared among private-household workers—they ranked seventh (last) in the survey group and among the full-year workers, but sixth among the part-year workers.

While the majority of both full-year and part-year working mothers had 12 or more years of education—68 percent and 66 percent respectively—proportionately more part-year workers (24 percent) than full-year workers (18 percent) had more than 12 years of education.

As in the case of the relationship between mothers working full time and those working part time, there was no significant difference in the proportions of full-year and part-year working mothers in the two family income ranges, $3,000–$5,999 and $6,000–$9,999. However, the other family income groups showed differences. Eleven percent of the full-year working mothers compared with 14 percent of the part-year working mothers had family incomes under $3,000; and 21 percent of the full-year working mothers compared with 16 percent of the part-year working mothers had family incomes of $10,000 and over.

Working Mothers Who Paid for Child Care

(Tables M 51–52)

Mothers were asked whether and how much they paid for child care. As discussed on page 24, this question was asked concerning care which was provided in the child's home by a nonrelative babysitter or housekeeper, care in someone else's home, group care and the small residual category of "other arrangements." The question was not asked for children cared for by their fathers (15 percent), another relative in the child's home (21 percent) and where the mother worked only during the child's school hours (15 percent) or looked after the child while she was working (13 percent) or where the child looked after himself (8 percent). The questions concerning payment applied, then, to approximately 28 percent of the children.[12]

The data were further limited because in compiling them no distinction was made between those mothers not asked the question on payment and those who indicated that they did not pay for child care. The material in this section is limited, therefore, to the 1.4 million mothers who reported that they paid for the care of their children.

Of the mothers who did pay for care, 1.2 million—or 85 percent—were married and living with their husbands. This followed closely the distribution of all the mothers in the survey group. Eighty-eight percent worked full time. This was a considerably higher proportion than the mothers in the total survey group who were employed full time (71 percent).

Of the 1.4 million mothers paying for care, 9 percent had family incomes of under $3,000; 31 percent, $3,000 to $5,999; 39 percent, $6,000 to $9,999 and the remaining 21 percent, family incomes of $10,000 and over. (For all the mothers in the survey group, the comparable percentages were 12, 31, 38 and 19, respectively.)

Proportionately more of the total group of mothers without husbands were in the lower income groups. The husbandless mothers who paid for child care also were on the lower rungs of the economic ladder. Thus, of the mothers who lived with their husbands and paid for care, 5 percent had family incomes of under $3,000, but of those in the "other" marital status group who paid for care, 32 percent had this family income. (For the total survey group, the percentages were 9 and 30, respectively.) Also of those who paid for care and were living with their husbands, 29 percent had family incomes of $3,000 to $5,999, while 44 percent of the mothers in the "other" marital status group had this income. (For the total survey group, the percentages were 29 and 45, respectively.)

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[12] See Table A–1.

Of the mothers paying for care, more than half (54 percent) paid a total of between $10 and $19 a week for the care of their children. Another 20 percent paid $5–$9; 19 percent, $20 and over; 6 percent, $2–$4 and less than 1 percent, under $2.

Although some of the mothers living in poverty did pay less than $5 a week—which may still strain the family budget—as many as 15 percent paid $5–$9, 54 percent paid $10–$19 and 11 percent paid out $20 and over. Certainly this must have represented tremendous hardship for these mothers.

Working Mothers and Hours of Care Provided Their Children*

(Table M–53)

Mothers were also asked to report the number of hours per week each child was cared for under the main (primary) arrangement made for him. The data in this section are limited to the hours of care provided the child who received the longest care. The largest single group of mothers (26 percent), reported that this child was cared for 40–49 hours a week. Another 19 percent of the mothers had at least one child who received 5–9 hours care a week, 17 percent of the mothers had at least one child cared for 10–14 hours a week, and 5 percent, at least one child cared for 50 or more hours a week.

Of the mothers arranging for the longest care for their children (50 or more hours), 43 percent were clerical workers and the next largest group were craftsmen, operatives or laborers (25 percent). Of those requiring 40–49 hours of care, the difference between these two occupational groups, still ranking first and second, was less marked: almost 35 percent were clerical workers and 30 percent were craftsmen, operatives or laborers.

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*See page 23 for a description and the limitation of the specific questions re hours asked of the working mothers.

THE CHILDREN AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR CARE

An Overview

In February 1965 there were 12.3 million children under 14 years of age whose mothers had worked, either full or part time, for at least 6 months during the preceding year. This number represented one-fifth (22 percent) of all the nation's children in this age range. On the average, working mothers had 2.0 children under 14 (1.9 for full-time, and 2.2 for part-time, working mothers). In addition, about one-third of the mothers had at least one child 14–17 years of age.

Mothers or other respondents were asked: "While (Mother) was working, who usually looked after (Child)?" The interviewers translated the answer into one of the codes in a precoded classification of arrangements, a classification that worked well, as indicated by the fact that the residual category ("other arrangements") was used only for one-half of 1 percent of the children. For children who were attending school part of the time while their mothers were working, the question referred to the time the children were not in school. A separate code was used for children whose mothers worked only during school hours and for whom no other care was provided.

The question on child care was asked separately for each child under 14 years of age, since mothers may make different arrangements for each child depending on age, school attendance, or other factors. As mothers may make more than one kind of arrangement for a given child during the course of a year, the question referred to the most recent month the mother worked. For a woman who was employed during the survey week, this was the month before the interview. For other women, the question referred to the last month they had worked. Since 83 percent of the mothers were employed at the time of the survey, the arrangement reported for the great majority of children was the one that was in effect in January 1965. If a mother made more than one arrangement during the month, the one in effect longest was selected.

A brief overview of the arrangements reported will serve as an introduction to a more extended analysis.

Nearly half of the 12.3 million children (5.6 million or 46 percent) were cared for in their own homes while their mothers were working. This most frequent type of child care consisted of care by the father—15 percent; care by a relative other than the father—21 percent; and care by a nonrelative—9 percent. Such care for a child does not mean that he must have remained within his own home all the time, but that the person responsible for his welfare could usually be found there while taking care of him.

Children cared for in their own homes by a relative other than the father (2.6 million children in all) included among their number 570,000 who were cared for by a relative under 16 years of age, presumably an older brother or sister, and 440,000 who were cared for by a relative 65 years of age or older, presumably grandparents. Many grandparents doubtless were included also in the age group under 65.

Children cared for in their own homes by nonrelatives numbered 1.2 million. Half of these nonrelatives served only to look after children; the other half were housekeepers or maids who usually had household duties in addition to looking after children.

Child care was provided in someone else's home (not the child's) for 1.9 million children (16 percent of the total). About half of these children were cared for by a relative and half by a nonrelative. Care in someone else's home by a nonrelative is termed "family day care" in this report.

Two types of arrangements, affecting substantial numbers of children, involved the mother herself. There were 1.6 million children (13 percent) who were looked after by the mother while she was working. Mothers who look after their own children may work in a family store, business, or farm, or, much less frequently, may take children to their place of work and look after them there. Another 1.8 million children (15 percent) had mothers who worked only during their children's school hours and required no special arrangements.

Rarest of all arrangements was group care of children in a day care center, nursery school, or like facility. Only 265,000 children (2 percent) were cared for in this way. To this number should be added approximately 81,000 children cared for in someone else's home by a nonrelative who cared for six or more children other than her own. These children, although cared for in a family home, are commonly considered to be in group care because of the large number of children supervised. Their inclusion brings the total in group care up to 346,000 (3 percent).

Nearly 1 million children (994,000 or 8 percent) looked after themselves while their mothers worked. Most of them attended school part of the time the mother was away but were expected to care for themselves the rest of the time. These children in self-care, often called "latch-key children" because they carry on their person a key to the home, were left on their own without supervision.

Child care arrangements usually covered all of the time the mother was away at work. There were 1.3 million children (11 percent), however, for whom the arrangement did not extend this long and for whom a supplementary arrangement covering the rest of the time was necessary. Supplementary arrangements were generally in the child's own home (four-fifths of such arrangements), the father typically being in charge. The children most likely to have a supplementary arrangement were those who were cared for in their own homes by a nonrelative who had no other domestic duties, and those who were in group care centers. More than a fourth of the children for whom such arrangements were made required supplementary care.

The predominant role of the family in providing child care while the mother worked is readily apparent. If all arrangements are combined in which children are cared for by themselves or by their immediate or extended family (mother, father, or other relative) 80 percent of the children are covered.[13] The link to the child's home is present also for the 9 percent of the children who, although cared for by a nonrelative, were cared for in their own homes.

Care of children outside the home or family accordingly plays a relatively limited role at the present time. Only 10 percent of the children of working mothers (1.2 million children) were cared for in this way. This 10 percent consisted of 7 percent in family day care and 3 percent in group care.

Child care arrangements varied widely among different groups of mothers and children. Among the influential factors were the extent of the mother's employment, the child's age, color, the mother's marital status, her education and occupation, and the family income. The full meaning of the survey data can only be obtained by considering these variations.

Arrangements and Employment Status of Mother

(Tables C-1 and A-1)

There were 8.3 million children whose mothers worked full time and 4.0 million whose mothers worked part time. Of all children in the country who were under 14 years of age, 15 percent (1 in 7) had a mother who worked full time and 7 percent (1 in 14) had a mother who worked part time.

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[13] In this report these arrangements, considered as a group, will be designated "family arrangements."

The most striking difference between the full-time and the part-time working mothers was in the child care arrangements that involved the mother herself. Half of the children of the part-time working mothers either were looked after by the mother herself while working (26 percent) or had mothers who worked only during school hours (23 percent). In contrast, only 18 percent of the children of full-time working mothers had either of these sorts of arrangements.

All other arrangements, consequently, with the exception of care in the child's own home by the father, were more prevalent among children of full-time working mothers: care in the child's own home (49 versus 38 percent); care in someone else's home (20 versus 7 percent); day care (13 versus 4 percent, but for care in group care centers alone the percentages were 2.9 versus 0.7); and self-care (10 versus 5 percent).

Arrangements and Age of Child

(Tables C 1–2 and M 2–5)

Of the 12.3 million children under age 14 whose mothers worked, 3.8 million were under 6 years of age (31 percent, of whom 1.5 million were under 3), 6.1 million were 6–11 years old (50 percent), and 2.4 million were 12–13 (20 percent). The proportions in these age groups were the same for children of full- and part-time working mothers.

It has been noted that one child in five (22 percent) of the nation's children under age 14 had a mother who worked at least half a year in 1964. This, however, varied considerably by age, from 12 percent of the children under 3 years old to 32 percent of those who were 12 or 13.

Comparisons of child care arrangements by age are most meaningful between preschool (under 6) and school-age children (6 and over) and will be reviewed separately for children of full- and part-time working mothers.

Children of full-time working mothers. Preschoolers were more likely than school-age children to be cared for in their own homes by a nonrelative and were less frequently cared for by the father or another relative. They were also very much more likely than school-age children to be cared for in someone else's home, whether a relative or nonrelative.

Unlike other types of arrangements, the proportion of children whose mothers looked after them while working did not vary by age. Arrangements in which the mother worked only during school hours obviously affected children 6 years of age or older almost exclusively.

Self-care increased as age increased: only a small number of children under 6 cared for themselves; 10 percent of those children 6–11, and 24 percent of those 12–13. Self-care was one of the main arrangements for older children.

Day care arrangements outside the home played a decidedly more prominent role for preschool than for older children. More than a fourth of the children under 6 (27 percent) were in such arrangements, compared with 9 percent of children 6–11, and 2 percent of those 12–13.

Ten percent of the children in the 3–5 age group were in group care centers, but only about half as large a proportion of the children under 3 were cared for in this way.

Of the 1.1 million children of full-time working mothers who were in family or group day care arrangements, two-thirds were under 6 (including 23 percent under 3 and 42 percent 3–5), 22 percent were 6–8, 10 percent were 9–11, and 3 percent were 12–13. A distinctly larger proportion of children in group care were preschoolers than in family day care.

Care by siblings under 16 years of age was used by full-time working mothers for school-age children more often than for preschoolers. Of the children in this arrangement, only 6 percent were under 6; 69 percent were 6–11; and 24 percent were 12–13.

Children of part-time working mothers. The frequency, among these children, of arrangements that involve the mother herself has been remarked. Part-time working mothers were somewhat more likely to look after preschool children while working than older children (32 percent of children under 6, 24 percent of those 6–11, and 19 percent of those 12–13). Arrangements in which the mother worked only during school hours, of course, affected children 6 and over almost exclusively.

Care in someone else's home, whether by a relative or nonrelative, occurred much more frequently among children under 6 than among older children (17 percent versus 3 percent for children 6–13). Care by the father also was rather more frequent for younger children. As in the case of children of full-time working mothers, self-care increased as age increased, up to 13 percent for children 12–13 years of age.

Day care arrangements again were more frequent among preschool children (9 percent of those under 6 versus 2 percent of those 6 and over). Altogether 170,000 children of part-time working mothers, two-thirds of whom were under 6, were in such arrangements, including only 22,000 in group care centers.

Arrangements and Sex

(Tables C–3 and A–8)

Children of working mothers were about equally divided by sex, as they are in the general population. Sex of the children apparently has no effect on mothers' decisions to work nor upon their child care arrangements. The distribution of arrangements is very much alike for boys and girls, not only for the total group of children, but also for subgroups, such as children of full- and part-time working mothers or children of preschool and school-age.

Arrangements and Color

(Tables C 4–5 and A 9–12)

Of the 12.3 million children of working mothers, 10.1 million (82 percent) were white and 2.2 million (18 percent) nonwhite. The chance of having a working mother was greater for the nonwhite than for the white child. One in four of the nation's nonwhite children under age 14—compared with one in five white children—had a mother who worked at least half a year in 1964.

Children of full-time working mothers (6.8 million white and 1.6 million nonwhite children). Although there were some differences, arrangements for white and nonwhite children generally were quite similar. White children, perhaps, were somewhat more likely to be cared for by the father (14 versus 11 percent) but less likely to be cared for in someone else's home either by a relative or nonrelative (19 versus 24 percent). There was a difference in arrangements involving care of the child in his own home by a nonrelative who usually had additional household duties (housekeepers, maids, etc.) a rare arrangement for nonwhite children (1 percent compared with 7 percent for white children).

Children of part-time working mothers (3.3 million white and 651,000 nonwhite children). Differences among these children were more pronounced. Arrangements involving the mother were decidedly more frequent for white children: 29 percent were cared for by the mother while working compared with 9 percent for nonwhite children, and 25 percent had a mother who worked only during school hours compared with 16 percent of nonwhite children.

Care in the child's own home by a relative other than the father, on the other hand, was far more common among nonwhite children. The percentage cared for by a relative under age 16, for example, was 11 percent for nonwhite, and 3 percent for white children. Care in someone else's home, particularly the home of a relative, was also more frequent among nonwhite children.

The role of the family in arranging child care for white and nonwhite children may be compared. The percentages of the color groups that were in arrangements that involved some member of the immediate or extended family, including self-care, were as follows:

	White		Nonwhite	
	Full-time working mothers	Part-time working mothers	Full-time working mothers	Part-time working mothers
Preschool children..	51	82	64	82
School-age children..	84	94	85	93

In both color groups, family arrangements were more frequent among children of part- than of full-time working mothers and among school-age than preschool children. Family arrangements, however, were more frequent among nonwhite than white preschool children whose mothers worked full time. With this exception, their frequency was the same among both color groups. Since one type of family arrangement—that involving care by the father—is relatively less available to nonwhite children, this apparent similarity conceals a greater degree of self-dependence in reality by nonwhite families in arranging child care.

The frequency of utilization of day care arrangements, considering family day care and group care together was, on the whole, not markedly different among white and nonwhite children.

	White		Nonwhite	
	Full-time working mothers	Part-time working mothers	Full-time working mothers	Part-time working mothers
Preschool children..	27	8	28	13
School-age children..	6	2	8	4

Arrangements and Marital Status of Mother

(Tables C-6 and A 13-17)

Of the 12.3 million children of working mothers, 10.5 million (85 percent) had mothers who were married and living with their husbands and 1.8 million (15 percent) had mothers of "other marital status"—separated, divorced, widowed, or never married. The latter group were (1) more likely to have a mother who worked full time (82 percent of the children of "other marital status" worked full time compared with 65 percent of those living with their husbands); and (2) more likely to have a nonwhite mother (35 versus 15 percent).

Absence of a father obviously affects child care arrangements. Seventeen percent of the children of mothers who were living with their husbands were cared for by the father, while only a negligible number of children of other mothers were so cared for. Arrangements involving the mother herself also were more frequent for the former group (30 versus 16 percent).

Children of mothers of "other marital status" were more likely to be cared for in their own homes by a relative other than the father. This was, in fact, the most common arrangement for them. They also were more likely to care for themselves (13 versus 7 percent) and more likely to be in day care arrangements (15 versus 9 percent).

These differences were found to persist when marital status and employment status of the mother (full- or part-time employment) were considered together.

Four-fifths of the children of mothers of "other marital status" had mothers who were heads of households. Mothers of the remaining fifth presumably lived with other relatives, one of whom was the head of the household, and 72 percent of their children were cared for at home by a relative other than the father.

Although only some 124,000 children were affected, the frequency of utilization of day care arrangements for preschool children of working mothers who were heads of households is notable (36 percent).

Self-care was relatively frequent among school-aged children of mothers who were household heads—16 percent for white, and 26 percent for nonwhite children. Of all children reported in self-care, one in five had a mother who was the household head.

Arrangements and Family Size

(Tables A 18-19)

Family size will be considered here in terms of the number of children under 14 years of age in the family. About one-third of the children of working mothers, however, also had a sibling 14 to 17 years of age.

Of the 12.3 million children under 14, 24 percent were the only children under this age in the family, 29 percent were in families with two children under this age, 22 percent with three, and 26 percent with four or more children. Nonwhite children were twice as likely to be in families with four or more children (43 versus 22 percent). Differences in child care arrangements were most evident between children of "small" (one-child) and "large" (four-or-more children) families.

Children in large families were more frequently cared for in their own homes, whether by the father, a relative, or a nonrelative (53 percent versus 36 percent for children in small families). On the other hand, children in small families were more likely to be cared for in someone else's home, whether a relative or nonrelative (21 versus 12 percent).

The two types of arrangements involving the mother herself were differently related to family size. Those in which she looked after her children while working were, perhaps unexpectedly, somewhat more frequent among children of large families. Arrangements in which she worked only during school hours, on the other hand, were more frequent among children of small families.

Family arrangements—those that involved only members of the immediate or extended family—were somewhat more frequent among children of large families (84 versus 79 percent). Within this group of arrangements, however, both care in a relative's home and self-care were slightly more frequent among children of small families.

Day care arrangements (family and group care combined) decreased as family size increased. The frequency declined from 15 percent for children in one-child families, to 12 percent for two-child families, 9 percent for three-child, and 5 percent for families with four or more children. One in five children cared for in group day care centers, however, were in families with at least three children under 14 years of age. The ratio was one in three for children in family day care.

Arrangements and Education of Mother

(Tables C-7 and A 20-22)

Thirty-six percent of the 12.3 million children of working mothers had mothers who had not completed high school, 45 percent had mothers who had completed high school but not one year of college, and 19 percent had mothers who had completed one year of college or more. There was not a marked difference in mothers' education between children of full- and part-time working mothers. Differences between color groups, however, were pronounced, the proportion of nonwhite children with mothers at the lower educational level (less than completion of high school) being twice that for white (60 versus 31 percent).

Child care arrangements varied with mothers' education. The frequency of arrangements in which the mother worked only during school hours was greater among children whose mothers were at the higher education level (26 percent compared with 12 percent at the lower level). There was no difference, however, in arrangements in which the mother looked after her child while working (14 percent at both lower and higher levels).

Except for these arrangements involving the mother, all other family arrangements—father, other relative in or out of the home, and self-care—were more frequent at the lower educational level (62 versus 34 percent for these arrangements combined). At the higher level, on the other hand, there was greater use of nonrelatives, especially in the child's own home. Day care arrangements also were slightly more frequent at the higher level (10 versus 7 percent).

Arrangements and Occupation of Mother

(Tables C-8 and A 23-24)

In decreasing order of frequency, children of working mothers were distributed as follows according to mother's occupation:

	Number (in millions)	*Percent*
Total	**12.3**	**100**
Sales, clerical and kindred workers	**4.1**	**34**
Service workers, including private household workers	**3.0**	**24**
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers	**2.3**	**19**
Professional and kindred workers, managers, and proprietors	**1.9**	**15**
Farmers and farmworkers	**1.0**	**8**

Mothers in different occupations also differ in other characteristics that may influence their child care arrangements. These include:

(1) Occupational differences associated with full- or part-time employment. Craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers, for example,

represented 24 percent of full-time working mothers but 6 percent of part-time. Service workers represented 18 percent of full- and 29 percent of part-time working mothers. Farmworkers represented 2 percent of full- and 15 percent of part-time working mothers.

(2) Occupational differences associated with color. Service workers represented 51 percent of nonwhite, but 16 percent of white mothers. Sales, clerical and kindred workers represented 41 percent of white and 16 percent of nonwhite mothers.

(3) Occupational differences associated with education. Of mothers at the lower educational level, 35 percent were service workers and 33 percent were craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers. Of those at the higher level (at least one year of college) the percentages in these occupational groups were 8 and 3, respectively. More than half (54 percent) of mothers at the upper level were professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors, compared with 4 percent at the lower level.[14]

Despite the importance of the interrelationships between occupational and other characteristics, occupation appeared to have some independent effect on child care arrangements, chiefly in respect to farmworkers. Two-thirds of the children of farmworkers—a proportion far above that for any other occupational grouping—were looked after by the mother while working.

Arrangements involving the mother were relatively prominent also among children of professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors. One-fourth of these children had a mother who worked only during school hours and another 11 percent had a mother who looked after her child while working. Arrangements with a nonrelative coming to the child's home were more characteristic of this group than any other (16 percent).

Turning to the major occupational groupings of working mothers, "family arrangements"—those involving mother, father, relative, or the child—were somewhat more frequent among children of service workers (87 percent) than of craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers (78 percent) or of sales, clerical, and kindred workers (76 percent). Arrangements involving the mother herself, however, were less characteristic of children of craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers than of the other two groupings, probably because these workers were more likely to work full time and, as has been observed, such arrangements were far more frequent when the mother worked part time.

The frequency of day care arrangements outside the home ranged from 13 percent for children of craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers, and of sales, clerical, and kindred workers, to 1 percent for children of farmworkers.

Arrangements and Family Income

(Tables C 9-15 and A 25-35)

Of the 12.3 million children of working mothers, 15 percent were in families whose total income in 1964 was under $3,000; 32 percent were in families with incomes between $3,000 and $5,999; 36 percent were in families with incomes between $6,000 and $9,999; and 17 percent were in families with incomes of $10,000 or more. Children whose mothers worked part time were more likely to be in the lowest income group than those whose mothers worked full time (21 percent versus 12 percent), due, at least in part, to the lesser earnings of part-time workers.

Although the age distribution of children, on the whole, was much the same at each level of family income, the proportion of very young children (under 3 years of age) was somewhat lower in the highest income group than in others. Correspondingly, the proportion of older children (9 and above) in this group was somewhat larger.

Nonwhite children were very much more concentrated in poor families (39 percent of these children, compared with 10 percent of the white children). On the other hand, 19 percent of the white, but only 7 percent of the nonwhite children, were in families with incomes of $10,000 or more.

Children of separated, divorced, or widowed mothers were more likely to be poor than children whose mothers were married and living with their husbands. Thirty-seven percent of the former group were in the under-$3,000 group compared with 11 percent of the latter. As many as 63 percent of the nonwhite children whose mothers were separated, divorced, or widowed were in poor families compared with 23 percent of the white children of such mothers. Thirty-four percent of the nonwhite children whose mothers were married and living together with their husbands were in poor families compared with 8 percent of the white children of such mothers.

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[14] Unlike the characteristics specified, age of children of working mothers (the proportions of preschool and school-age children) did not differ much by occupation.

Poor children were far more likely to come from large families than other children. Nearly half (46 percent) of the children in poor families (income under $3,000) came from families with four or more children compared with 15 percent in the highest income group ($10,000 or more). The proportion from one-child families, on the other hand, was twice as large in the highest income group compared with the lowest (30 versus 16 percent).

Occupation and income are highly correlated even when, as in this survey, occupation refers to mothers' occupation and income refers to *family* income (including that of the husband or other family members). The vast majority of poor children had mothers who worked in low-paying occupations, 28 percent having mothers who were farmworkers (compared with a negligible number in the highest income group) and 46 percent having mothers who were private household or service workers (compared with 8 percent in the highest income groups). On the other hand, one-third of the children in the highest income group had mothers who were professional workers, managers, and proprietors, compared with a negligible number in the lowest income group. The largest occupational category in the high income group, however, were children whose mothers were clerical workers (44 percent).

In general, child care arrangements varied according to family income, but this did not hold for all types of arrangements, nor was the relationship between arrangements and income always simple and direct.

Care by the father occurred less frequently at the "poverty" level (family income under $3,000) than at any other level, reflecting, at least in part, the greater prevalence of broken or incomplete families at this level.

Care in the child's own home by a relative other than the father, on the other hand, was more frequent at the poverty level (27 percent) than at the highest income level (17 percent of the children in families with incomes of $10,000 or more).

As would be expected, arrangements involving a combination of child care and household service—these are costly arrangements—varied directly with income. This pattern was reported for 10 percent of the children in high-income families but only 1 percent in the lowest income group.

Self-care was somewhat more frequent at the poverty than at the highest income level (11 versus 7 percent), but the difference was perhaps not as large as might have been anticipated, nor did there seem to be any sizable difference in the frequency of this arrangement at income levels above $3,000.

The two patterns of child care that involve the mother also varied with income but the direction of the relationship was different for each. Arrangements in which the mother looked after her children while working were reported for 21 percent of the children in the lowest income group as compared with 12 percent in the highest. On the other hand, situations in which the mother worked only during her children's school hours were decidely more frequent at the highest than at the lowest income level (19 versus 11 percent).

The frequency of day care arrangements, whether family or group day care, did not appear to differ much, if at all, by family income.

The grouping of "family arrangements" varied with income, at least at the ends of the income scale (86 percent of the children at the poverty level and 73 percent of those at the highest income level). Within this grouping, as has been observed, certain arrangements—such as care by the father—did not follow the general trend.

It is of interest to examine the relationship of child care arrangements and family income for subgroups of the population: children of full- and part-time working mothers (Tables A 26–27); children of preschool and school-age (Tables A 28–29); white and nonwhite children (Tables A 30–31); children of intact and broken families (Table A–32); and children of small and large families (Tables A 33–34). Limitations in the size of the sample used in the survey, however, require caution in the use of these tables, with particular attention to the possibility of sampling errors. The data suggest, on the whole, that the kinds of relationship between arrangements and income described above persist among the sub-groups, with a number of exceptions and with modifications in the strength of the relationship.

Taking, for example, the group of "family arrangements" as a whole, which were more frequent for children of part- than of full-time working mothers, the income data show that the relative frequency of "family arrangements" was greater for both groups of children at the poverty than at the highest income level. Similar results emerge from comparisons of preschool and school-age children, white and nonwhite children, and children of small and large families. Unlike the situation for children of intact families, however, the frequency of "family arrangements" did *not* appear to vary by income for children of broken or incomplete families.

Although income obviously influences the kinds of arrangements that working mothers make for child care, it is by no means the sole determinant. At comparable income levels, the pattern of arrangements was not identical for white and nonwhite children nor for other sub-groups.

Hours of Child Care per Week

(Tables A 35-45)

Working mothers were asked to report the number of hours per week children were usually cared for under whatever arrangements had been made for them. Since the question concerning hours of care referred to the primary arrangement only, the number of hours reported is understated for those children who required a supplementary arrangement. Information also is not available for children whose mothers worked only during school hours—the question did not apply to them—nor for children whose mothers cared for them while working. The data on hours of care apply, then, to 8.8 million children, all the children covered by the survey except those for whom the child care arrangement involved the mother herself.

The arrangements for this group of children required less than 10 hours per week for 2.4 million children (28 percent of the total); 10–19 hours for 2.5 million (28 percent); 20–39 hours for 1.6 million (18 percent); and 40 hours or more for 2.3 million (26 percent). Included in the last group were 363,000 children who were in care for 50 hours or more.

Some types of arrangements differed in duration from this general pattern. Those arrangements which are perhaps the most questionable as to adequacy—those involving self-care or care by a relative under 16 years of age—were used by mothers for shorter periods than other arrangements. Fifty-eight percent of the children in self-care were in this arrangement less than 10 hours per week, 35 percent for 10–19 hours, and 7 percent for 20 hours or more. Comparable percentages for children cared for in their own homes by a relative under 16 were 43, 36, and 21 respectively.

Although day care arrangements were used by mothers for any number of hours, they frequently involved long hours. Forty percent of the children in family day care, and 56 percent of those in group care, were in these arrangements 40 hours per week or longer. Other arrangements used for long hours were those which involve a combination of child care and household service in the child's home (38 percent in care 40 hours or more) and care in a relative's home (40 percent for 40 hours or more).

Children of mothers who worked full time obviously required longer hours of care than those whose mothers worked part time. The difference was most pronounced when duration of care extended to 40 hours or more, 31 percent of the children of full-time working mothers being in such care compared with 8 percent of the children of part-time working mothers.

As expected, preschool children require longer hours of care than school-age children. Half of the former group were in care 40 hours or longer and an additional fourth were in care 20–39 hours. For children under 3 years of age, the percentages were 55 and 23 respectively. For school-age children the percentages were considerably lower, 13 and 14 respectively. Day care for children under 6 is particularly likely to be for long periods: 60 percent of these children in family care, and 67 percent in group care, were cared for 40 hours or more.

The 2.3 million children in prolonged care (40 hours or more), then, were mainly children of full-time working mothers, preschool children (1.6 million), and, although the majority were cared for in their own homes, they were in day care arrangements to a substantial extent (25 percent).

296-410 O—68——3

Amount Paid for Child Care

(Tables A 46–50)

Mothers were asked whether, and how much, they paid for child care. The question was addressed only to those whose children were in the following arrangements: care in own home by a nonrelative; care in someone else's home (relative or nonrelative); group care; and the small residual category of "other arrangements." It can be presumed that no payment was made for children in the remaining arrangements, such as those involving the mother, father, or the child caring for himself. The presumption clearly is less tenable for children cared for at home by a relative other than the father or mother and, in a future survey, should be tested rather than taken for granted. Even if payment is made under this last arrangement, however, it is often made to a member of the immediate family or household, entailing no charge upon family income in the sense that payment to an outsider does.[15]

The questions concerning payment applied, then, to 3.4 million children of working mothers. It is to this population that the information in this section relates. Only money payments, not meals or other noncash perquisites, were counted. If a payment covered more than one child, the total was divided by the number of children to compute the amount per child.

Payment was made for 3 out of 4 of the 3.4 million children and was more likely in the case of children of full-time working mothers (76 percent) than of part time (64 percent). Day care arrangements (family and group care) generally required payment (87 percent) as did arrangements involving a nonrelative in the child's home. Least likely to involve payment, among the arrangements here being considered, was care in a relative's home (45 percent).

Whether a payment was made varied with age of children (83 percent of preschool and 62 percent of school-age children); with color (78 percent of white and 57 percent of nonwhite children); and with family income (79 percent of children in the highest income families and 61 percent in the lowest). It appeared not to vary directly with family size.

The amount paid weekly per child for the 2.5 million children for whom some payment was made was as follows: under $5, 24 percent; $5–9, 40 percent; $10–19, 32 percent; and $20 or more, 4 percent. Group day care was among the most costly of the arrangements, requiring a payment of $10 or more for 55 percent of the children in this form of care. Family day care was comparatively less costly, 37 percent requiring a payment of $10 or more. Not surprisingly, the combination of child care and household service was relatively costly (47 percent at $10 or more). Least costly arrangements were care in the child's home by a nonrelative who only looked after children (20 percent at $10 or more) and care in a relative's home (30 percent).

The amounts paid for child care, as measured by the proportion of children for whom a sizable payment—$10 a week or more—was made, varied with employment status of mother (39 percent of the children of full-time, and 17 percent of the children of part-time working mothers); age of children (45 percent of preschool and 27 percent of school-age children); color (38 percent of white and 23 percent of nonwhite children); family income (53 percent at the highest, and 25 percent at the lowest income level); and family size (69 percent of children of one-child families and 12 percent of children of families with four or more children). It must be noted, however, that the payment for a child in a one-child family represents the total payment made by the mother; in larger families, the payment per child obviously is only part of the total. The distribution, by amount paid, of the ***mothers*** in the survey who paid for child care was, indeed, very different from the distribution (given above) of the ***children*** for whom a payment was made. The mothers were distributed as follows: under $5, 6 percent; $5–9, 19 percent; $10–19, 55 percent; and $20 or more, 20 percent.

Mothers' Satisfaction with Child Care

(Tables A 51–54)

Mothers were queried in the following terms concerning their satisfaction with the arrangements they had made:

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[15] Some older youths, however, may have been kept from earning income on a job because of their child care responsibilities at home.

"Would you say that these arrangements for the care of your children (child) while you were working were satisfactory, somewhat unsatisfactory, or very unsatisfactory?"

If the response was "somewhat unsatisfactory" or "very unsatisfactory" they were then asked:

"What in particular did you find unsatisfactory about these arrangements?"

These questions did not apply, obviously, to mothers who worked only during their children's school hours. Excluding this group, the mothers responded that arrangements were satisfactory in the case of 92 percent of the children. Dissatisfaction was expressed about arrangements for 774,000 children (8 percent, including 7 percent whose arrangements were "somewhat unsatisfactory" and 1 percent "very unsatisfactory").

More meaningful, perhaps, were the variations in "levels" of satisfaction among different groups of mothers and children. Dissatisfaction was expressed about the care arrangements for 9 percent of the children of full time, as against 5 percent of part time, working mothers. The level of dissatisfaction for children of separated, widowed, or divorced mothers was about twice that for children whose mothers were married and living with their husbands (13 versus 7 percent). Dissatisfaction was reported slightly more frequently for preschool than for school-age children (9 versus 7 percent). Dissatisfaction was also associated with family income (10 percent for children in the lowest income group and 6 to 7 percent for children in families with incomes of $6,000 or more).

The level of dissatisfaction rises when factors such as age of children and employment status of mothers are considered jointly rather than singly. For example, dissatisfaction was reported for 10 percent of preschool children of full-time working mothers, and for 12 percent of preschool children of families at the "poverty" level. ***Some*** dissatisfaction, if at lower levels, was reported, however, among ***all*** groups of mothers and children. The level among school-age children of part-time working mothers, a group whose arrangements might be expected to be least troublesome, was, for example, 4 percent.

Which arrangement seemed to result in dissatisfaction most often? Dissatisfaction was somewhat more frequently expressed for children cared for in someone else's home rather than in their own (9 versus 6 percent). The highest level of dissatisfaction (12 percent), however, was expressed concerning children cared for in their own homes by a relative under 16 years of age, reflecting the concern mothers feel about this arrangement. Dissatisfaction was expressed for 9 percent of the children in day care arrangements and 10 percent of the children in self-care. Dissatisfaction was lowest (around 5 percent) for children cared for by the father or other adult relative in the home, or by the mother who looked after her children while working.

The kinds of dissatisfaction that mothers expressed were recorded briefly, usually in a few words only, by the interviewers. Following is a crude classification of the responses with examples. Percentages indicate the relative frequency of occurrence of each classification in reference to children whose arrangements were reported as unsatisfactory.

1. Reasons for dissatisfaction not directly related to quality of the care (20 percent)

Too expensive
Difficult to go for child after school
Transportation is a problem
Sitter has no transportation
Need someone to clean house as well as look after children

2. General dissatisfaction about not being with children (18 percent)

I miss not being with my children more
Feels that she should be with child
I think that children should be with their mother
Not enough time spent with children
Prefer to be here when they come home

3. Dissatisfaction with care given by caretaker or behavior of caretaker toward child (27 percent)

Did not care for children as she was instructed to do
Children not properly disciplined
An adult in charge would be more satisfactory

Mother-in-law spoils children too much

Fourteen-year old boy not really old enough to care for three children

My mother isn't the best companion for a young child

Child's diapers not frequently changed

Personal appearance of child when she comes home

4. **Child left alone without supervision (13 percent)**

Child alone too much

Like someone to be home when the child comes home from school

Would prefer to have someone with boy

It would be satisfactory if I didn't have to leave them alone for 15 minutes every day

Worry about them when they are let out of school on holiday

Other kids come by while I am away

5. **Undesirable effects on mother (8 percent)**

Nerve-wracking for me caring for him

Need to get work done

Sometimes have to drop what I'm doing to take care of him

Too much strain on me

6. **Miscellaneous (14 percent)**

Questions concerning satisfaction that are directed at mothers' attitudes and feelings are of a different order from the rather specific and factual inquiries that took up most of the interview. It is appropriate to ask, therefore, whether the responses concerning satisfaction adequately measure what they were intended to measure. Are the great majority of working mothers indeed "satisfied" with their child care arrangements?

The survey results are by no means conclusive on this question and, at best, should be regarded as useful preliminary findings to be tested in further research. Posing one or two questions to a working mother in an interview that is short, factual in character, and in which the questions about child care are supplemental rather than central, surely is not the best way to pursue the elusive question of "satisfaction." Moreover, "satisfaction" in regard to a child care arrangement is not a simple, straightforward concept. A child care arrangement has many facets, not only those pertaining to the caretaker and the quality of care provided, but also others such as hours involved, cost, transportation, health of child, mother's relationship with the caretaker, her attitude toward working, and so on. Satisfaction also may range from a positive feeling toward an arrangement that is valued highly to one that represents merely toleration of an arrangement to which no genuine alternative is available or conceivable to the mother. The problems that millions of working mothers and their families face, around child care, merit a more careful examination than was possible in this survey.[16]

Arrangements in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

(Tables C 16–19 and A 55–58)

How do child care arrangements vary in different sections of the country? Designed as it was to provide national rather than local data, the survey yielded only limited area information for (1) metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas as a whole and (2) major regions. Working mothers in different sections of the country vary with respect to demographic, social, and economic characteristics; their child care arrangements likewise may be expected to reveal area variations.

Metropolitan areas, the most urbanized parts of the country, are defined as integrated social and economic units with a large population nucleus. Of the 12.3 million children of working mothers, 7.0 million (57 percent) resided in metropolitan areas and 5.3 million (43 percent) in nonmetropolitan areas. Proportions of preschool and school-age children in both areas were the same. The proportion of nonwhite children was somewhat larger in metropolitan areas (21 percent compared with 16 percent in nonmetropolitan areas).

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[16] A substantially higher proportion of dissatisfaction has been reported in a study of 2,500 families (including families with and without a working mother) with children under 12 years of age. "About one-half of working mothers express some degree of dissatisfaction with their current child care arrangements; about one-quarter express a fairly high degree of dissatisfaction." Florence A. Ruderman, "Conceptualizing Needs for Day Care: Some Conclusions Drawn from the Child Welfare League Day Care Project," *Child Welfare*, Vol. XVII, No. 4, April 1965, p. 212.

Working mothers in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas differed, of course, in employment and economic status. Farmworkers represented 13 percent of the working mothers in nonmetropolitan and 1 percent in metropolitan areas. Craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers also were relatively more numerous in nonmetropolitan areas (23 versus 15 percent). Sales, clerical, and kindred workers, on the other hand, were distinctly a larger group in metropolitan areas (43 versus 29 percent).

Full-time employment was slightly more frequent in metropolitan areas. Sixty-nine percent of the metropolitan children had mothers who worked full time compared with 65 percent of the nonmetropolitan. Differences were more pronounced in the nonwhite population, 74 percent of the nonwhite children in metropolitan areas having a full-time working mother compared with 63 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

Area differences in family income were marked. The proportion of children in families at the lowest economic level, for example, was 23 percent in nonmetropolitan and 9 percent in metropolitan areas.

Important differences also prevailed in family structure and size. A larger proportion of children in metropolitan areas had mothers who were separated, widowed, or divorced (17 compared with 12 percent). Children in nonmetropolitan areas more often were members of large families, 30 percent being in families of 4 or more children compared with 23 percent in metropolitan areas.

How, then, do child care arrangements in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas compare? The biggest difference was in the arrangement in which mothers looked after their children while working (19 percent of the nonmetropolitan children compared with 8 percent of the metropolitan). The difference is probably attributable, in the main, to the larger number of farmworkers in nonmetropolitan areas. Among nonmetropolitan children whose mothers worked part time, this arrangement was particularly frequent (36 percent). "Family arrangements" in general were more frequent in nonmetropolitan areas (85 versus 76 percent in metropolitan areas). On the other hand, day care arrangements were more frequent in metropolitan areas (12 versus 7 percent).

Differences between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, however, were more pronounced among children at lower levels of family income. The arrangement in which mothers looked after children while working, for example, varied little among children whose families had incomes of $6,000 or more (12 percent in nonmetropolitan and 9 percent in metropolitan areas). However, when family income was under $6,000, the percentage in this arrangement was 24 in nonmetropolitan compared with 7 in metropolitan areas.

Arrangements and Region

(Tables C 20–22 and A 59–60)

As previously reported, one child in five of the nation's children under 14 years of age had a mother who worked at least 6 months in 1964. Among regions, this proportion was largest in the South (25 percent) and smallest in the Northeast (18 percent). Except in the Northeast where there were relatively more older children (and older mothers), the proportions of preschool and school-age children were similar regionally. The proportion of nonwhite children was larger in the South than elsewhere (28 versus 11 to 14 percent in other regions). Thirty-seven percent of all the children of working mothers, and 57 percent of the nonwhite children, lived in the South.

Working mothers in the South and North Central regions were somewhat more likely to have large families with at least 4 children (12 percent of the mothers in the South and 11 in the North Central region compared with 8 in the Northeast and the West). Lower levels of mothers' education were characteristic of the South, where 41 percent had less than a high school education. This was twice the proportion in the West (22 percent), where the educational level was highest.

Regions differ, of course, economically and occupationally. Family income was lowest in the South where the percentage of working mothers in families with incomes of $3,000 or less was 19 compared with 6 in the West, 7 in the Northeast, and 11 in the North Central region. Among nonwhite mothers, the percentage at this income level in the South (46 percent) was well above that for other regions.

Farmworkers were relatively more numerous in the North Central region (11 percent of the mothers compared with 2 in the West, 3 in the Northeast, and 5 in the South). "Blue-collar" employment (craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers) was most frequent in the Northeast and the South (24 and 21 percent, respectively), and substantially less frequent in the West (11 percent). On the other hand, the West had the largest proportion of sales, clerical, and kindred workers (49 percent compared with 34 to 36 percent in other regions).

All these factors interact with others to produce regional differences in child care arrangements. Arrangements in which mothers looked after their children while working were decidedly more frequent in the North Central region, affecting 21 percent of the children compared with 9 to 10 percent elsewhere, a difference associated with the larger proportion of farmworkers in this region. Care of children in their own homes, especially by the father, was more frequent in the Northeast than elsewhere (23 percent cared for by the father, but 10 in the South and 12 in the West). Care in the child's own home by a nonrelative who also did household work was most prevalent in the South (9 percent versus 1 to 4 percent in other regions), but use of such household help there is predominantly by white mothers.

"Family arrangements," in general, were more frequent in the Northeast and North Central regions (87 and 84 percent, respectively) than in the South and West (76 and 74 percent, respectively.) Day care arrangements, conversely, were more frequent in the West and South (15 and 11 percent, respectively) than in the Northeast and North Central regions (6 and 8 percent, respectively). Some arrangements, such as self-care and those in which mothers worked only during school hours, did not differ much by region.

APPENDIX A

Schedule for Survey of Child Care

Budget Bureau No. 41-6467; Approval Expires March 31, 1965

Sheet________of ________sheets

PLEASE NOTICE – By law (Title 13 U.S. Code), your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.	a. Control number (6)			b. Mother's line number (13)
FORM CPS-548 (12-23-64) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	c. Father's line number (13)	d. Number of children 0–13(18)	e. Number of children 14–17(18)	f. Mother's age (18)
SURVEY OF CHILD CARE **CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY**	g. Mother's education Grade (24a)	Finished (24b) ☐ Yes ☐ No		h. Family income (33)

This month we have a few questions about the children of working mothers.
These questions refer to the most recent month (mother) worked.

1. Line number of child					
2. Age of child					
3. Sex of child	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female
4. While (mother) was working, who usually looked after (child)? *– See codes at bottom–* *(If "9," skip to item 10a)* *(If "10," skip to item 11)*					
5. ASK ONLY IF "2" IN ITEM 4 **How old is the person who looked after (child)?**	1 ☐ Under 13yrs. 2 ☐ 13–15 yrs. 3 ☐ 16–17 yrs. 4 ☐ 18–64 yrs. 5 ☐ 65 yrs. or more *– Skip to item 7 –*	1 ☐ Under 13yrs. 2 ☐ 13–15 yrs. 3 ☐ 16–17 yrs. 4 ☐ 18–64 yrs. 5 ☐ 65 yrs. or more *– Skip to item 7 –*	1 ☐ Under 13yrs. 2 ☐ 13–15 yrs. 3 ☐ 16–17 yrs. 4 ☐ 18–64 yrs. 5 ☐ 65 yrs. or more *– Skip to item 7 –*	1 ☐ Under 13yrs. 2 ☐ 13–15 yrs. 3 ☐ 16–17 yrs. 4 ☐ 18–64 yrs. 5 ☐ 65 yrs. or more *– Skip to item 7 –*	1 ☐ Under 13yrs. 2 ☐ 13–15 yrs. 3 ☐ 16–17 yrs. 4 ☐ 18–64 yrs. 5 ☐ 65 yrs. or more *– Skip to item 7 –*
6. ASK ONLY IF "6" IN ITEM 4 **Did she look after six or more children, not counting her own?**	1 ☐ Yes, 6 or more 2 ☐ No, less than 6	1 ☐ Yes, 6 or more 2 ☐ No, less than 6	1 ☐ Yes, 6 or more 2 ☐ No, less than 6	1 ☐ Yes, 6 or more 2 ☐ No, less than 6	1 ☐ Yes 6 or more 2 ☐ No, less than 6
7. How many hours per week was (child) cared for in this way?					
8. a. Did this arrangement cover all of the time (mother) was away at work?	1 ☐ Yes *(Skip to 9a)* 2 ☐ No	1 ☐ Yes *(Skip to 9a)* 2 ☐ No	1 ☐ Yes *(Skip to 9a)* 2 ☐ No	1 ☐ Yes *(Skip to 9a)* 2 ☐ No	1 ☐ Yes *(Skip to 9a)* 2 ☐ No
b. (If "No") **Who usually looked after (child) the rest of the time (mother) was away at work?** *– See codes at bottom –*					
9. ASK ONLY IF "3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 11" IN ITEM 4 **a. Did (mother) pay for the care of (child)?**	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to 10a)*	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to 10a)*	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to 10a)*	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to 10a)*	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(Skip to 10a)*
b. (If "Yes") **How much per week?**	$	$	$	$	$

COMPLETE ITEMS 10 AND 11 BY INTERVIEWING MOTHER *(If mother is not available at the original interview, complete by telephone callback.)*

10. a. Would you say that these arrangements for the care of your children (child) while you were working were satisfactory, somewhat unsatisfactory, or very unsatisfactory.

1 ☐ Satisfactory *(Skip to item 11)*
2 ☐ Somewhat unsatisfactory
3 ☐ Very unsatisfactory

b. What in particular did you find unsatisfactory about these arrangements?

____

____

11. What were your main reasons for working?

____

____

12. Footnotes

____

____

CODES FOR ITEMS 4 AND 8b

Care in child's own home by –

- 1 – Father
- 2 – Other relative
- 3 – Nonrelative who ONLY looked after children (babysitter, neighbor, etc.)
- 4 – Nonrelative who usually did ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHORES (maid, housekeeper, etc.)

Care in someone else's home by –

- 5 – Relative
- 6 – Nonrelative

Other arrangements –

- 7 – Care in Group Care Center (day care, nursery school, after school center, etc.)
- 8 – Child looked after self
- 9 – MOTHER looked after child WHILE WORKING
- 10 – Mother worked only during child's school hours
- 11 – Other *(Specify in "Footnotes")*

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APPENDIX B

Definitions and Explanations

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color. The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups—white and nonwhite. The nonwhite category includes groups such as Negro, Indian, Japanese, and Chinese.

Marital status. Persons were classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of interview: single; married, spouse present; married, spouse absent; widowed; or divorced. The classification "married, spouse present" is applied to husband and wife if both were reported as members of the same household even though one may have been temporarily absent on business, on vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, etc., at the time of interview. The term "married, spouse absent" applies to all other married persons.

Children. Data on children refer to "own" children and include sons and daughters, step children, and adopted children.

Weeks worked in 1964. Persons are classified according to the number of weeks during 1964 in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Full-time and part-time jobs. A person is classified as having worked at part-time jobs during 1964 if he worked at jobs which provided less than 35 hours per week in a majority of the weeks in which he worked. He is classified as having worked at full-time jobs if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked in 1964.

Part-year worker. A part-year worker is one who worked from 1 to 49 weeks either at full-time or part-time jobs.

Labor force. The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Employed persons comprise those who, during a survey week, were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons.

Unemployed persons included those who did not work at all during a survey week and were looking for work regardless of whether they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all during a survey week and (a) who were waiting either to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or (b) who would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Labor force participation rate. The labor force participation rate is the percent of the population in the labor force.

Occupation. The data on occupation refer to the job held longest during 1964. The occupation categories used here are those used in the 1960 Census of Population. Some Census categories, however, have been combined in this report.

Income. Income relates to total money income of the family during the calendar year preceding the date of the survey from the following sources: (1) wages or salary, (2) net income from self-employment, (3) social security, veterans' payments, or other government or private pensions, (4) interest (on bonds or savings), dividends, and income from annuities, estates, or trusts, (5) net income from boarders or lodgers, or from renting property to others, and (6) such other sources as unemployment benefits, public assistance, and alimony. The amounts represent income before deductions for personal taxes, social security, bonds, etc.

Educational attainment. Educational attainment applies only to years of school completed in "regular" schools, which include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States include the following States:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA). The entire territory of the United States has been classified by the Bureau of the Budget as either (a) metropolitan, or "inside SMSA's," and (b) nonmetropolitan, or "outside SMSA's." An SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties (except in New England) which contains at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition, other contiguous counties are included if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are used in defining SMSA's.

APPENDIX C

Source and Reliability of the Estimates

Source of data. The estimates are based on data obtained in February 1965 in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities, with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied households are designated in the Current Population Survey for interview each month. Of this number, 1,500 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 35,000 there are also about 5,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, color and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figure that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated

Table A: Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Children

(68 chances out of 100)

Level of estimate (000)	Standard error (000)	Level of estimate (000)	Standard error (000)
25	9	500	45
50	13	1,000	60
100	19	2,500	110
250	30	5,000	160
		7,500	220

Table B: Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Mothers

(68 chances out of 100)

Level of estimate (000)	Standard error (000)	Level of estimate (000)	Standard error (000)
10	5	250	24
25	8	500	35
50	11	1,000	50
100	15	2,500	80
		5,000	110

for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures presented in tables A through D are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table A contains standard errors of the number of children in a given class, and Table B contains standard errors of the number of mothers.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is 50 percent or greater.

Table C shows the standard errors of estimated percentages of children, and Table D shows standard errors of estimated percentages of mothers.

Table C: Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Children

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (000)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	.8	.5	.4	.3
5 or 95	5.7	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	.4
10 or 90	7.9	5.6	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.1	.8	.6
25 or 75	11.4	8.1	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	.8
50	13.2	9.3	5.9	4.2	2.9	1.9	1.3	.9

Table D: Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Mothers

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (000)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98	3.0	2.1	1.3	.9	.7	.4	.3	.2
5 or 95	4.7	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0	.7	.5	.3
10 or 90	6.4	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.4	.9	.6	.5
25 or 75	9.3	6.6	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	.9	.7
50	10.7	7.6	4.8	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	.8

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table M-6 shows that 1,087,000 working mothers of children under study in this survey were employed in professional, technical, managerial, and kindred occupations. Table B shows the standard error of these 1,087,000 mothers is approximately 52,000. Chances are about 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have differed from the sample estimate by less than 52,000. Chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would have been less than 104,000, or twice the standard error.

These 1,087,000 mothers represented 17.3 percent of the 6,296,000 total working mothers in this survey. Table D shows the standard error of 17.3 percent with a base of 6,296,000 is approximately 0.7 of a percentage point. Chances, therefore, are about 68 out of 100 that a census would have disclosed a figure between 16.6 and 18.0 percent. Chances are about 95 out of 100 that the census result would have been within 1.4 percentage points (two standard errors) of the sample estimate, i.e., between 15.9 and 18.7 percent.

APPENDIX D

"M–" tables relate to mothers

"C–" tables relate to children

"A–" tables relate to child care arrangements

"M–" Tables Relate to Mothers

Table M–1

Working women: Number and percent distribution by age of all working women and working mothers, March 1965, and of working mothers surveyed

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	All women workers[1]		All working mothers[1]		Working mothers surveyed[2]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25, 952	100. 0	9, 682	100. 0	6, 237	100. 0
Under 25 years	5, 692	21. 9	938	9. 7	624	10. 0
25 to 44 years	10, 052	38. 7	6, 700	69. 2	4, 711	75. 5
25 to 34 years	4, 364	16. 8	2, 910	30. 1	2, 226	35. 7
35 to 44 years	5, 688	21. 9	3, 790	39. 1	2, 485	39. 8
45 years and over	10, 207	39. 3	2, 044	21. 1	902	14. 5
Median years of age	41	----------	38	----------	36	----------

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and Earnings, April 1, 1966, and Special Labor Force Report No. 64.

[2] Number reporting age.

Note: The total of working mothers in each table in this section varies with the number of mothers who reported on the specific characteristic described. Due to rounding, details in these tables do not necessarily equal total.

Table M–2

Working mothers:[1] Number and percent distribution by age and region

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total reporting	5, 807	1, 152	1, 640	2, 073	942
Under 25 years	647	90	184	256	117
25 to 44 years	4, 329	866	1, 208	1, 541	714
25 to 34 years	2, 048	350	559	810	329
35 to 44 years	2, 281	516	649	731	385
45 years and over	831	196	248	276	111
			Percent distribution		
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 25 years	11. 1	7. 8	11. 2	12. 3	12. 4
25 to 44 years	74. 5	75. 2	73. 7	74. 3	75. 8
25 to 34 years	35. 3	30. 4	34. 1	39. 1	34. 9
35 to 44 years	39. 3	44. 8	39. 6	35. 3	40. 9
45 years and over	14. 3	17. 0	15. 1	13. 3	11. 8

[1] In future tables, unless otherwise indicated "working mothers" refers to mothers in survey group.

Table M–3

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age, region and residence

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
		SMSA*	Other	SMSA	Other	SMSA	Other	SMSA	Other
Total reporting	5, 807	829	323	890	750	1, 006	1, 067	727	215
Under 25 years	647	65	25	93	91	124	132	92	25
25 to 44 years	4, 329	621	245	666	542	760	781	545	169
25 to 34 years	2, 048	258	92	333	226	379	431	244	85
35 to 44 years	2, 281	363	153	333	316	381	350	301	84
45 years and over	831	143	53	131	117	122	154	90	21
					Percent distribution				
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 25 years	11. 1	7. 8	7. 7	10. 4	12. 1	12. 3	12. 4	12. 7	11. 6
25 to 44 years	74. 5	74. 9	75. 9	74. 8	72. 3	75. 5	73. 2	75. 0	78. 6
25 to 34 years	35. 3	31. 1	28. 5	37. 4	30. 1	37. 7	40. 4	33. 6	39. 5
35 to 44 years	39. 3	43. 8	47. 4	37. 4	42. 1	37. 9	32. 8	41. 4	39. 1
45 years and over	14. 3	17. 2	16. 4	14. 7	15. 6	12. 1	14. 4	12. 4	9. 8

*Standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Table M-4

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age, marital status and household status

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status[1]		Head of household as percent of total
			Head of household	Not head of household	
Total reporting	6,237	5,263	770	204	12.3
Under 25 years	624	545	32	47	5.1
25 to 44 years	4,711	3,978	591	142	12.5
25 to 34 years	2,226	1,861	261	104	11.6
35 to 44 years	2,485	2,117	330	38	13.3
45 years and over	902	740	147	15	16.3
	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under 25 years	10.0	10.4	4.2	23.0	
25 to 44 years	75.5	75.6	76.8	69.6	
25 to 34 years	35.7	35.4	33.9	51.0	
35 to 44 years	39.8	40.2	42.9	18.6	
45 years and over	14.5	14.1	19.1	7.4	

[1] Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-5

Working mothers: Percent distribution by marital status, family income in 1964 and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
Total reporting	5,805	711	530	1,286	2,180	1,098
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married, husband present	84.4	62.2	65.5	82.7	91.8	95.4
Other marital status[1]	15.6	37.8	34.5	17.3	8.2	4.6
	White					
Total	4,955	434	401	1,125	1,974	1,021
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married, husband present	86.5	67.5	66.1	83.4	92.0	95.4
Other marital status[1]	13.5	32.5	33.9	16.6	8.0	4.6
	Nonwhite					
Total	850	277	129	161	206	77
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married, husband present	72.4	53.8	63.6	77.6	90.3	94.8
Other marital status[1]	27.6	46.2	36.4	22.4	9.7	5.2

[1] Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-6

Working mothers: Percent distribution by marital status and major occupational group

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total		Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]
	Number	Percent		
Total reporting	6,296	100.0	84.3	15.7
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	1,087	100.0	86.7	13.3
Clerical workers	1,967	100.0	85.3	14.7
Sales workers	370	100.0	89.2	10.8
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	1,164	100.0	84.5	15.5
Private-household workers	295	100.0	70.8	29.2
Service workers (except private-household)	1,046	100.0	78.4	21.6
Farmers and farmworkers	367	100.0	94.0	6.0

[1] Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-7

Working mothers: Percent distribution by household status, region and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Region	Total		Head of household	Not head of household
	Number	Percent		
Total reporting	6,292	100.0	12.3	87.7
Northeast	1,277	100.0	11.3	88.7
North Central	1,759	100.0	11.5	88.5
South	2,228	100.0	12.0	88.0
West	1,028	100.0	15.8	84.2
		White		
Total	5,367	100.0	10.5	89.5
Northeast	1,112	100.0	9.1	90.9
North Central	1,613	100.0	10.0	90.0
South	1,748	100.0	9.2	90.8
West	894	100.0	15.7	84.3
		Nonwhite		
Total	925	100.0	23.1	76.9
Northeast	165	100.0	26.1	73.9
North Central	146	100.0	28.1	71.9
South	480	100.0	22.5	77.5
West	134	100.0	16.4	83.6

Table M-8

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by region, household status and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Region	Head of household		Not head of household	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting	777	100.0	5,515	100.0
Northeast	144	18.5	1,133	20.5
North Central	203	26.1	1,556	28.2
South	268	34.5	1,960	35.5
West	162	20.8	866	15.7
	White			
Total	563	100.0	4,804	100.0
Northeast	101	17.9	1,011	21.0
North Central	162	28.8	1,451	30.2
South	160	28.4	1,588	33.1
West	140	24.9	754	15.7
	Nonwhite			
Total	214	100.0	711	100.0
Northeast	43	20.1	122	17.2
North Central	41	19.2	105	14.8
South	108	50.5	372	52.3
West	22	10.3	112	15.8

Table M-9

Working mothers: Percent distribution by household status, number of children under 14 years, region and color

Region	Head of household					Not head of household				
	Total	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 children	With 4 or more children	Total	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 children	With 4 or more children
Total reporting	100.0	52.1	25.6	11.6	10.7	100.0	49.3	27.1	13.6	10.0
Northeast	100.0	53.5	29.9	11.1	5.6	100.0	50.9	27.7	13.8	7.6
North Central	100.0	57.6	24.1	7.9	10.3	100.0	49.0	25.4	14.3	11.2
South	100.0	44.8	25.7	14.2	15.3	100.0	47.3	28.4	13.1	11.1
West	100.0	56.2	23.5	12.3	8.0	100.0	52.2	26.4	13.4	8.7
	White									
Total	100.0	58.1	25.6	9.9	6.4	100.0	50.5	27.5	13.5	8.5
Northeast	100.0	50.5	34.7	10.9	4.0	100.0	51.9	28.4	13.1	6.7
North Central	100.0	60.5	24.1	5.6	9.9	100.0	49.6	25.5	14.5	10.4
South	100.0	58.1	25.6	11.9	4.4	100.0	50.1	28.9	12.6	8.4
West	100.0	60.7	20.7	12.1	6.4	100.0	51.5	27.2	13.9	7.4
	Nonwhite									
Total	100.0	36.4	25.7	15.9	22.0	100.0	40.9	24.2	14.5	20.4
Northeast	100.0	60.5	18.6	11.6	9.3	100.0	43.4	22.1	19.7	14.8
North Central	100.0	46.3	24.4	17.1	12.2	100.0	41.9	23.8	11.4	22.9
South	100.0	25.0	25.9	17.6	31.5	100.0	35.8	26.3	15.3	22.6
West	100.0	27.3	40.9	13.6	18.2	100.0	54.5	19.6	8.9	17.0

Table M-10

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by region and residence

(Numbers in thousands)

Region	Total	SMSA	Other
Total reporting	6, 236	3, 721	2, 515
Northeast	1, 270	914	355
North Central	1, 744	951	794
South	2, 206	1, 066	1, 139
West	1, 016	790	227
	Percent distribution		
Total	100. 0	59. 7	40. 3
Northeast	100. 0	72. 0	28. 0
North Central	100. 0	54. 5	45. 5
South	100. 0	48. 3	51. 6
West	100. 0	77. 7	22. 3

Table M-11

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age of youngest child and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of youngest child	Number	Percent
Total reporting	5, 749	100. 0
Under 6 years	2, 423	42. 1
6 to 13 years	3, 326	57. 9
	White	
Total	4, 922	100. 0
Under 6 years	2, 033	41. 3
6 to 13 years	2, 889	58. 7
	Nonwhite	
Total	827	100. 0
Under 6 years	390	47.2
6 to 13 years	437	52. 8

Table M-12

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age of youngest child and marital status

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of youngest child	Total		Married, husband present		Other marital status [1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting	6, 237	100. 0	5, 263	100. 0	974	100. 0
Under 3 years	1, 297	20. 8	1, 150	21. 9	147	15. 1
3 to 5 years	1, 304	20. 9	1, 107	21. 0	197	20. 2
6 to 8 years	1, 293	20. 7	1, 092	20. 7	201	20. 6
9 to 13 years	2, 343	37. 6	1, 914	36. 4	429	44. 0

[1] Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-13

Working mothers: Number with youngest child under 6 years by major occupational group

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Mothers with youngest child under 6 years	
	Number	As percent of all mothers
Total reporting	2, 600	41. 7
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	409	38. 0
Clerical workers	815	41. 9
Sales workers	111	30. 2
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	519	44. 6
Private-household workers	118	42. 3
Service workers (except private-household)	436	42. 0
Farmers and farmworkers	192	52. 3

Table M-14

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by number of children under 14 years and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Number of children under 14 years	All mothers		White mothers		Nonwhite mothers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting	6, 292	100.0	5, 367	100. 0	925	100.0
1 child	3, 122	49. 6	2, 753	51. 3	369	39. 9
2 children	1, 692	26. 9	1, 465	27. 3	227	24. 5
3 children	841	13. 4	704	13. 1	137	14. 8
4 or more children	637	10. 1	445	8. 3	192	20. 8

Table M-15

Working mothers: Percent distribution by number of children under 14 years and presence or absence of children 14 to 17 years

(Numbers in thousands)

Number of children under 14 years	Total	With children 14 to 17 years	Without children 14 to 17 years
Total reporting	6, 297	2, 300	3, 997
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
1 child	49. 6	54. 3	46. 9
2 children	26. 9	24. 7	28. 2
3 children	13. 3	11. 5	14. 4
4 or more children	10. 1	9. 5	10. 5

Table M-16

Working mothers: Percent distribution by age of youngest child under 14 years and presence or absence of children 14 to 17 years

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of youngest child under 14 years	Total	With children 14 to 17 years	Without children 14 to 17 years
Total reporting	6, 237	2, 239	3, 998
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 3 years	20. 8	7. 5	28. 2
3 to 5 years	20. 9	12. 8	25. 5
6 to 8 years	20. 7	20. 8	20. 7
9 to 13 years	37. 6	58. 9	25. 6

Table M-17

Working women: Number and percent distribution of all employed women[1] and working mothers surveyed by major occupational group

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	All employed women [1]		Working mothers surveyed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting	24, 189	100. 0	6, 296	100. 0
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	4, 543	18. 8	1, 087	17. 3
Clerical workers	7, 702	31. 8	1, 967	31. 2
Sales workers	1, 662	6. 9	370	5. 9
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	3, 989	16. 5	1, 164	18. 5
Private-household workers	2, 174	9. 0	295	4. 7
Service workers (except private-household)	3, 651	15. 1	1, 046	16. 6
Farmers and farmworkers	466	1. 9	367	5. 8

[1] Data are for February 1965 from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and Earnings, March 1965.

Table M-18

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by major occupational group and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting	6, 296	100. 0	5, 367	100. 0	929	100. 0
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	1, 087	17. 3	979	18. 2	108	11. 6
Clerical workers	1, 967	31. 2	1, 842	34. 3	125	13. 5
Sales workers	370	5. 9	349	6. 5	21	2. 3
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	1, 164	18. 5	1, 021	19. 0	143	15. 4
Private-household workers	295	4. 7	67	1. 2	228	24. 5
Service workers (except private-household)	1, 046	16. 6	799	14. 9	247	26. 6
Farmers and farmworkers	367	5. 8	310	5. 8	57	6. 1

Table M-19

Working mothers: Percent distribution by region and major occupational group

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total		Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Number	Percent				
Total reporting	6, 236	100. 0	20. 4	28. 0	35. 4	16. 3
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	1, 077	100. 0	20. 0	27. 6	34. 4	18. 1
Clerical workers	1, 944	100. 0	19. 2	24. 9	33. 4	22. 4
Sales workers	367	100. 0	24. 0	28. 6	31. 9	15. 5
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	1, 164	100. 0	25. 7	24. 8	39. 6	9. 9
Private-household workers	279	100. 0	10. 4	16. 5	65. 2	7. 9
Service workers (except private-household)	1, 038	100. 0	21. 7	32. 1	29. 5	16. 8
Farmers and farmworkers	367	100. 0	11. 2	51. 5	32. 7	4. 6

Table M–20

Working mothers: Percent distribution by major occupational group and region

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total reporting	6, 236	1, 270	1, 744	2, 206	1, 016
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	17. 3	16. 9	17. 0	16. 8	19. 2
Clerical workers	31. 2	29. 4	27. 8	29. 5	42. 9
Sales workers	5. 9	6. 9	6. 0	5. 3	5. 6
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	18. 7	23. 5	16. 6	20. 9	11. 3
Private-household workers	4. 5	2. 3	2. 6	8. 3	2. 2
Service workers (except private-household)	16. 6	17. 7	19. 1	13. 9	17. 1
Farmers and farmworkers	5. 9	3. 2	10. 8	5. 4	1. 7

Table M–21

Working women: Number and percent distribution of all women workers and of working mothers surveyed by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed	All women workers [1]		Working mothers surveyed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting	24, 867	100. 0	6, 017	100. 0
Less than 12 years	9, 378	37. 7	1, 975	32. 8
12 years	10, 424	41. 9	2, 817	46. 8
More than 12 years	5, 065	20. 4	1, 225	20. 4

[1] Data are for March 1965 from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 65.

Table M–22

Working mothers: Percent distribution by educational attainment and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed	Under 25 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 years and older
Total reporting	505	2, 172	2, 454	886
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than 12 years	22. 6	30. 7	35. 0	37. 9
12 years	62. 8	48. 3	45. 6	37. 5
More than 12 years	14. 7	21. 0	19. 4	24. 6

Table M-23

Working mothers: Percent distribution by educational attainment and major occupational group

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total		Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
	Number	Percent			
Total reporting	5, 566	100. 0	33. 1	46. 4	20. 5
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	971	100. 0	7. 6	29. 5	62. 9
Clerical workers	1, 747	100. 0	12. 8	68. 0	19. 2
Sales workers	334	100. 0	31. 7	55. 7	12. 6
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	999	100. 9	60. 5	35. 7	3. 8
Private-household workers	257	100. 0	76. 3	21. 8	1. 9
Service workers (except private-household)	923	100. 0	48. 7	42. 5	8. 8
Farmers and farmworkers	335	100. 0	56. 1	34. 9	9. 0

Table M-24

Working mothers: Percent distribution by family income in 1964, region and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Total	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total reporting	5, 806	1, 156	1, 640	2, 070	940
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	12. 3	7. 4	11. 5	18. 7	5. 6
$3,000 to $3,999	9. 2	8. 4	9. 4	11. 3	5. 2
$4,000 to $5,999	22. 1	21. 7	21. 2	24. 0	20. 1
$6,000 to $9,999	37. 5	43. 3	40. 1	32. 0	38. 0
$10,000 and over	18. 9	19. 2	17. 9	14. 0	31. 1
			White		
Total	4, 955	1, 003	1, 504	1, 623	825
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	8. 8	5. 3	10. 6	11. 2	5. 1
$3,000 to $3,999	8. 1	6. 8	9. 2	9. 5	5. 0
$4,000 to $5,999	22. 7	22. 1	21. 0	26. 2	19. 5
$6,000 to $9,999	39. 8	44. 5	40. 8	36. 6	38. 7
$10,000 and over	20. 6	21. 3	18. 3	16. 5	31. 8
			Nonwhite		
Total	851	153	136	447	115
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	32. 5	20. 9	20. 6	46. 1	9. 6
$3,000 to $3,999	15. 5	19. 0	11. 0	17. 9	7. 0
$4,000 to $5,999	18. 7	19. 0	23. 5	15. 7	24. 3
$6,000 to $9,999	24. 1	35. 9	31. 6	15. 4	33. 0
$10,000 and over	9. 2	5. 2	13. 2	4. 9	26. 1

Table M-25

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by family income in 1964 (detailed), color and marital status

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]	Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]	Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]
Total	5, 805	4, 901	904	4, 955	4, 286	669	850	615	235
Under $1,000	116	71	45	59	45	14	57	26	31
$1,000 to $1,999	245	149	96	136	97	39	109	52	57
$2,000 to $2,999	350	222	128	239	151	88	111	71	40
$3,000 to $3,999	530	347	183	401	265	136	129	82	47
$4,000 to $5,999	1, 286	1, 063	223	1, 125	938	187	161	125	36
$6,000 to $9,999	2, 180	2, 002	178	1, 974	1, 816	158	206	186	20
$10,000 and over	1, 098	1, 047	51	1, 021	974	47	77	73	4
	Percent distribution								
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $1,000	2. 0	1. 4	5. 0	1. 2	1. 0	2. 1	6. 7	4. 2	13. 2
$1,000 to $1,999	4. 2	3. 0	10. 6	2. 7	2. 3	5. 8	12. 8	8. 5	24. 3
$2,000 to $2,999	6. 0	4. 5	14. 2	4. 8	3. 5	13. 2	13. 1	11. 5	17. 0
$3,000 to $3,999	9. 1	7. 1	20. 2	8. 1	6. 2	20. 3	15. 2	13. 3	20. 0
$4,000 to $5,999	22. 2	21. 7	24. 7	22. 7	21. 9	28. 0	18. 9	20. 3	15. 3
$6,000 to $9,999	37. 6	40. 8	19. 7	39. 8	42. 4	23. 6	24. 2	30. 2	8. 5
$10,000 and over	18. 9	21. 4	5. 6	20. 6	22. 7	7. 0	9. 1	11. 9	1. 7

[1] Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-26

Working mothers: Percent distribution by family income in 1964, region and residence

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Total		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	SMSA	Other	SMSA	Other	SMSA	Other	SMSA	Other	SMSA	Other
Total reporting	3, 452	2, 355	829	323	890	750	1, 006	1, 067	727	215
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	8. 2	19. 2	8. 1	7. 1	6. 9	16. 8	10. 5	26. 8	6. 6	7. 4
$3,000 to $5,999	27. 3	36. 9	29. 3	31. 0	23. 9	38. 9	30. 5	39. 6	24. 6	25. 6
$6,000 to $9,999	40. 7	32. 3	43. 8	41. 5	44. 6	34. 7	38. 1	26. 1	36. 2	41. 4
$10,000 and over	23. 8	11. 6	18. 8	20. 4	24. 6	9. 6	20. 9	7. 6	32. 6	25. 6

Table M–27

Working mothers: Percent distribution by family income in 1964 and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total		Under $3, 000	$3, 000 to $5, 999	$6, 000 to $9, 999	$10, 000 and over
	Number	Percent				
Total reporting	5, 807	100. 0	12. 6	31. 2	37. 3	18. 9
Under 25 years	647	100. 0	15. 8	40. 8	37. 4	6. 0
25–44 years	4, 329	100. 0	11. 3	30. 7	38. 0	19. 9
25–34 years	2, 048	100. 0	11. 4	33. 8	37. 7	17. 1
35–44 years	2, 281	100. 0	11. 3	27. 9	38. 4	22. 4
45 years and over	331	100. 0	16. 8	26. 2	33. 5	23. 5

Table M–28

Working mothers: Percent distribution by family income in 1964 and major occupational group

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total		Under $3,000	$3,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
	Number	Percent				
Total reporting	5, 800	100. 0	12. 2	31. 3	37. 6	18. 9
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	992	100. 0	3. 0	18. 9	40. 0	38. 1
Clerical workers	1, 817	100. 0	2. 6	26. 0	45. 0	26. 4
Sales workers	347	100. 0	12. 1	28. 0	47. 3	12. 7
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	1, 065	100. 0	10. 3	44. 0	36. 1	9. 6
Private-household workers	279	100. 0	45. 9	36. 9	14. 3	2. 9
Service workers (except private-household)	959	100. 0	19. 0	37. 9	35. 3	7. 8
Farmers and farmworkers	341	100. 0	48. 7	37. 0	11. 1	3. 2

Table M–29

Working mothers: Percent distribution by family income in 1964 and educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Years of school completed		
	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Total reporting	1, 842	2, 582	1, 142
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	24. 4	6. 8	3. 9
$3,000 to $5,999	39. 0	30. 9	19. 3
$6,000 to $9,999	28. 6	43. 3	39. 0
$10,000 and over	8. 0	19. 1	37. 8

Table M-30

Working mothers: Number and percent distribution by reason for working and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for working	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting	6,008	100.0	5,146	100.0	862	100.0
Economic reason	5,215	86.8	4,402	85.5	813	94.3
Necessary to support family	1,130	18.8	851	16.5	279	32.4
Specific goal	535	8.9	489	9.5	46	5.3
Other	3,550	59.1	3,062	59.5	488	56.6
Noneconomic reason	793	13.2	744	14.5	49	5.7
Get out of the house	129	2.1	124	2.4	5	0.6
Professional motivation	166	2.8	160	3.1	6	0.7
Other	498	8.3	460	9.0	38	4.4

Table M-31

Working mothers: Percent distribution by reason for working, color and marital status

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for working	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]
Total reporting	5,078	930	4,460	686	618	244
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic reason	84.8	97.8	83.8	97.1	92.1	100.0
Necessary to support family	8.1	77.4	7.2	77.4	14.6	77.5
Specific goal	10.4	0.8	10.9	0.6	7.0	1.2
Other	66.3	19.7	65.7	19.1	70.6	21.3
Noneconomic reason	15.2	2.2	16.2	2.9	7.9	--------
Get out of house	2.4	0.9	2.6	1.2	0.8	--------
Professional motivation	3.2	0.4	3.5	0.6	1.0	--------
Other	9.6	0.9	10.1	1.2	6.1	--------

[1] Refers to women who are widowed, divorced, or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-32

Working mothers: Number in family income group (1964) and percent distribution by reason for working

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Total		Economic reason	Noneconomic reason
	Number	Percent		
Total reporting	5, 589	100. 0	86. 9	13. 1
Under $3,000	676	100. 0	97. 0	3. 0
$3,000 to $5,999	1, 757	100. 0	92. 3	7. 7
$6,000 to $9,999	2, 098	100. 0	84. 3	15. 7
$10,000 and over	1, 058	100. 0	76. 5	23. 5

Table M-33

Working mothers: Percent distribution by reason for working and major occupational group

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total	Economic reason				Noneconomic reason			
		Total	Necessary to support family	Specific goal	Other	Total	Get out of the house	Professional motivation	Other
Total reporting	6, 003	5, 210	1, 128	533	3, 549	793	129	168	496
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	17. 3	14. 1	14. 1	16. 5	13. 7	38. 0	14. 0	82. 1	29. 2
Clerical workers	31. 2	31. 7	29. 2	37. 5	31. 7	29. 4	39. 5	12. 5	32. 5
Sales workers	5. 9	5. 7	3. 9	5. 8	6. 3	7. 3	14. 0	1. 2	7. 7
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	18. 5	19. 7	21. 5	20. 1	19. 1	9. 1	14. 0	1. 2	10. 5
Private-household workers	4. 7	5. 2	7. 6	3. 4	4. 7	0. 5	---	---	0. 8
Service workers (except private-household)	16. 6	17. 0	19. 0	15. 4	16. 7	13. 4	17. 1	3. 0	15. 9
Farmers and farmworkers	5. 8	6. 5	4. 8	1. 3	7. 8	2. 4	1. 6	---	3. 4

Table M-34

Working mothers: Percent distribution by educational attainment and reason for working

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed	Total		Economic reason	Noneconomic reason
	Number	Percent		
Total reporting	5, 763	100. 0	86. 5	13. 5
Less than 12 years	1, 878	100. 0	92. 6	7. 4
12 years	2, 703	100. 0	87. 7	12. 3
More than 12 years	1, 182	100. 0	74. 2	25. 8

Table M–35

Working mothers: Percent distribution by family income in 1964 and reason for working

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Economic reason	Noneconomic reason
Total reporting	4, 855	734
Percent	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	13. 5	2. 7
$3,000 to $5,999	33. 4	18. 4
$6,000 to $9,999	36. 4	45. 0
$10,000 and over	16. 7	33. 9

Table M–36

Working mothers: Percent distribution by work experience, marital status and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status	Total		Worked at full-time jobs [1]		Worked at part-time jobs [2]	
	Number	Percent	27–49 weeks	50–52 weeks	27–49 weeks	50–52 weeks
Total reporting	6, 296	100. 0	27. 2	43. 8	12. 6	16. 4
Married, husband present	5, 308	100. 0	27. 8	40. 7	14. 0	17. 5
Other marital status [3]	988	100. 0	24. 1	60. 4	5. 1	10. 4
			White			
Total	5, 367	100. 0	26. 7	43. 8	13. 0	16. 5
Married, husband present	4, 649	100. 0	26. 9	41. 1	14. 3	17. 7
Other marital status [3]	718	100. 0	25. 8	61. 0	4. 3	8. 9
			Nonwhite			
Total	929	100. 0	30. 0	44. 0	10. 4	15. 6
Married, husband present	659	100. 0	34. 3	38. 0	11. 8	15. 9
Other marital status [3]	270	100. 0	19. 6	59. 0	7. 0	14. 4

[1] Worked 35 hours or more a week.

[2] Worked less than 35 hours a week.

[3] Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-37

Working mothers: Percent distribution by work experience, region and residence

(Numbers in thousands)

Region and residence	Worked at full-time jobs [1]			Worked at part-time jobs [2]		
	Total	27-49 weeks	50-52 weeks	Total	27-49 weeks	50-52 weeks
Total reporting	4,444	1,702	2,742	1,792	774	1,018
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northeast	18.3	17.8	18.6	25.4	28.9	22.8
North Central	25.0	23.3	26.0	35.4	29.7	39.7
South	39.7	42.2	38.2	24.6	24.2	24.9
West	17.0	16.7	17.2	14.6	17.2	12.6
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMSA	60.7	56.9	63.0	57.2	65.4	51.0
Other	39.3	43.1	37.0	42.8	34.6	49.0

[1] Worked 35 hours or more a week.

[2] Worked less than 35 hours a week.

Table M-38

Working mothers: Percent distribution by work experience and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Worked at full-time jobs [1]			Worked at part-time jobs [2]		
	Total	27-49 weeks	50-52 weeks	Total	27-49 weeks	50-52 weeks
Total reporting	4,254	1,600	2,654	1,763	762	1,001
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25 years	9.5	15.1	6.1	5.8	8.3	3.9
25 to 34 years	37.5	40.3	35.9	32.7	36.7	29.6
35 to 44 years	39.4	33.6	43.0	44.1	39.6	47.5
45 years and over	13.6	11.1	15.1	17.5	15.4	19.1

[1] Worked 35 hours or more a week.

[2] Worked less than 35 hours a week.

Table M-39

Working mothers: Percent distribution by work experience and age of youngest child

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of youngest child	Worked at full-time jobs [1]			Worked at part-time jobs [2]		
	Total	27-49 weeks	50-52 weeks	Total	27-49 weeks	50-52 weeks
Total reporting	4,444	1,702	2,742	1,792	774	1,018
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 3 years	20.7	31.2	14.2	21.0	25.6	17.5
3 to 5 years	20.9	20.6	21.1	20.9	20.4	21.3
6 to 8 years	21.5	19.0	23.0	18.9	16.5	20.7
9 to 13 years	36.9	29.3	41.7	39.2	37.5	40.5

[1] Worked 35 hours or more a week.

[2] Worked less than 35 hours a week.

2

Table M–40

Working mothers: Percent distribution by work experience and number of children

(Numbers in thousands)

Number of children	Worked at full-time jobs [1]			Worked at part-time jobs [2]		
	Total	27–49 weeks	50–52 weeks	Total	27–49 weeks	50–52 weeks
Total reporting	4, 254	1, 600	2, 654	1, 763	762	1, 001
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
1 child	51. 8	47. 1	54. 7	42. 5	42. 9	42. 3
2 children	27. 0	27. 0	27. 0	26. 9	25. 6	28. 0
3 children	12. 3	14. 5	11. 0	16. 4	16. 3	16. 5
4 or more children	8. 8	11. 4	7. 3	14. 1	15. 2	13. 3

[1] Worked 35 hours or more a week.

[2] Worked less than 35 hours a week.

Table M–41

Working mothers: Percent distribution by work experience and major occupational group

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Worked at full-time jobs [1]			Worked at part-time jobs [2]		
	Total	27–49 weeks	50–52 weeks	Total	27–49 weeks	50–52 weeks
Total reporting	4, 471	1, 712	2, 759	1, 825	793	1, 032
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	17. 3	18. 5	18. 0	18. 2	20. 9	10. 5
Clerical workers	31. 2	25. 0	38. 8	33. 5	21. 1	29. 2
Sales workers	5. 9	4. 4	4. 1	4. 2	11. 9	8. 3
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	18. 5	27. 8	21. 1	23. 6	7. 1	4. 9
Private-household workers	4. 7	2. 9	2. 8	2. 8	8. 1	10. 3
Service workers (except private-household)	16. 6	18. 8	13. 5	15. 5	24. 7	15. 1
Farmers and farmworkers	5. 8	2. 6	1. 8	2. 1	6. 3	21. 7

[1] Worked 35 hours or more a week.

[2] Worked less than 35 hours a week.

Table M–42

Working mothers: Percent distribution by work experience and educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed	Worked at full-time jobs [1]			Worked at part-time jobs [2]		
	Total	27–49 weeks	50–52 weeks	Total	27–49 weeks	50–52 weeks
Total reporting	4, 254	1, 600	2, 654	1, 763	762	1, 001
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than 12 years	33. 0	37. 0	30. 6	32. 4	28. 6	35. 4
12 years	47. 5	40. 3	51. 8	45. 3	45. 0	45. 4
More than 12 years	19. 5	22. 7	17. 6	22. 3	26. 4	19. 3

[1] Worked 35 hours or more a week.

[2] Worked less than 35 hours a week.

Table M–43

Working mothers: Percent distribution by family income in 1964 and work experience

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Total	Worked full time 50–52 weeks	All other[1]
Total reporting	5, 805	2, 526	3, 279
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $1,999	6. 2	3. 8	8. 1
$2,000 to $2,999	6. 0	4. 3	7. 4
$3,000 to $3,999	9. 1	8. 3	9. 8
$4,000 to $5,999	22. 2	21. 3	22. 8
$6,000 to $9,999	37. 6	39. 6	36. 0
$10,000 and over	18. 9	22. 7	16. 0

[1] Worked 27–49 weeks at either full-time or part-time jobs or worked 50–52 weeks at part-time jobs.

Table M–44

Working mothers: Percent distribution by full-time or part-time work status and major occupational group

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total		Full-time	Part-time
	Number	Percent		
Total reporting	6, 296	100. 0	71. 0	29. 0
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	1, 087	100. 0	74. 8	25. 2
Clerical workers	1, 967	100. 0	76. 2	23. 8
Sales workers	370	100. 0	51. 4	48. 6
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	1, 164	100. 0	90. 8	9. 2
Private-household workers	295	100. 0	42. 4	57. 6
Service workers (except private-household)	1, 046	100. 0	66. 3	33. 7
Farmers and farmworkers	367	100. 0	25. 3	74. 7

Table M-45

Working mothers: Percent distribution by weeks worked, region and residence

(Numbers in thousands)

Region and residence	Total		50-52 weeks	27-49 weeks
	Number	Percent		
Total reporting	6, 236	100. 0	60. 3	39. 7
Northeast	1, 268	100. 0	58. 4	41. 6
SMSA	914	100. 0	58. 0	42. 0
Other	355	100. 0	59. 4	40. 6
North Central	1, 745	100. 0	64. 1	35. 9
SMSA	951	100. 0	61. 4	38. 6
Other	794	100. 0	67. 4	32. 6
South	2, 205	100. 0	59. 0	41. 0
SMSA	1, 066	100. 0	60. 7	39. 3
Other	1, 139	100. 0	57. 3	42. 7
West	1, 017	100. 0	59. 0	41. 0
SMSA	790	100. 0	61. 5	38. 5
Other	227	100. 0	50. 2	49. 8

Table M-46

Working mothers: Percent distribution by weeks worked, marital status and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status	Total		50-52 weeks	27-49 weeks
	Number	Percent		
Total reporting	6, 296	100. 0	60. 2	39. 8
Married, husband present	5, 308	100. 0	58. 2	41. 8
Other marital status [1]	988	100. 0	70. 9	29. 1
	White			
Total	5, 367	100. 0	60. 3	39. 7
Married, husband present	4, 649	100. 0	58. 9	41. 1
Other marital status [1]	718	100. 0	69. 9	30. 1
	Nonwhite			
Total	929	100. 0	59. 5	40. 5
Married, husband present	659	100. 0	53. 9	46. 1
Other marital status [1]	270	100. 0	73. 3	26. 7

[1] Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-47

Working mothers: Percent distribution by weeks worked and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total		50-52 weeks	27-49 weeks
	Number	Percent		
Total reporting	6, 017	100. 0	60. 7	39. 3
Under 25 years	505	100. 0	39. 8	60. 2
25 to 34 years	2, 172	100. 0	57. 5	42. 5
35 to 44 years	2, 454	100. 0	65. 8	34. 2
45 years and over	886	100. 0	66. 7	33. 3

Table M-48

Working mothers: Percent distribution by age of youngest child and weeks worked

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of youngest child	Total	50-52 weeks	27-49 weeks
Total reporting	6, 236	3, 760	2, 476
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 3 years	20. 8	15. 0	29. 4
3 to 5 years	20. 9	21. 2	20. 5
6 to 8 years	20. 8	22. 4	18. 2
9 to 13 years	37. 5	41. 4	31. 9

Table M-49

Working mothers: Percent distribution by major occupational group and weeks worked

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total	50-52 weeks	27-49 weeks
Total reporting	6, 296	3, 791	2, 505
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	17. 3	15. 9	19. 3
Clerical workers	31. 2	36. 2	23. 8
Sales workers	5. 9	5. 3	6. 8
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	18. 5	16. 7	21. 2
Private-household workers	4. 7	4. 8	4. 5
Service workers (except private-household)	16. 6	13. 9	20. 7
Farmers and farmworkers	5. 8	7. 2	3. 8

Table M-50

Working mothers: Percent distribution by family income in 1964 and weeks worked

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Total	50-52 weeks	27-49 weeks
Total reporting	5, 805	3, 493	2, 312
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $1,999	6. 2	5. 7	7. 0
$2,000 to $2,999	6. 0	5. 4	7. 0
$3,000 to $3,999	9. 1	9. 2	9. 0
$4,000 to $5,999	22. 2	21. 4	23. 2
$6,000 to $9,999	37. 6	37. 2	38. 0
$10,000 and over	18. 9	21. 0	15. 7

Table M-51

Working mothers who paid for child care: Percent distribution by family income in 1964, total weekly amount paid and marital status

(Numbers in thousands)

Total weekly amount paid for child care	Total		Under $3,000	$3,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
	Number	Percent				
Total reporting	1, 356	100. 0	9. 1	31. 4	38. 6	20. 9
Less than $2.00	8	100. 0	50. 0	25. 0	----------	25. 0
$2.00 to $4.00	87	100. 0	24. 1	18. 4	43. 7	13. 8
$5.00 to $9.00	275	100. 0	6. 9	40. 4	33. 1	19. 6
$10.00 to $19.00	732	100. 0	9. 0	33. 5	41. 9	15. 6
$20.00 and over	254	100. 0	5. 1	20. 5	34. 3	40. 2
	Married, husband present					
Total	1, 150	100. 0	5. 0	29. 1	42. 2	23. 7
Less than $2.00	6	100. 0	33. 3	33. 3	----------	33. 3
$2.00 to $4.00	70	100. 0	11. 4	22. 9	48. 6	17. 1
$5.00 to $9.00	242	100. 0	2. 9	40. 1	34. 7	22. 3
$10.00 to $19.00	623	100. 0	5. 8	30. 3	46. 7	17. 2
$20.00 and over	209	100. 0	1. 9	14. 8	36. 4	46. 9
	Other marital status [1]					
Total	206	100. 0	32. 0	44. 2	18. 4	5. 3
Less than $2.00	2	100. 0	100. 0	----------	----------	----------
$2.00 to $4.00	17	100. 0	76. 5	----------	23. 5	----------
$5.00 to $9.00	33	100. 0	36. 4	42. 4	21. 2	----------
$10.00 to $19.00	109	100. 0	27. 5	51. 4	14. 7	6. 4
$20.00 and over	45	100. 0	20. 0	46. 7	24. 4	8. 9

Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-52

Working mothers who paid for child care: Percent distribution by total weekly amount paid, family income in 1964 and marital status

(Numbers in thousands)

Total weekly amount paid for child care	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
Total reporting	1, 356	123	426	523	284
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than $2.00	0. 6	3. 3	0. 5	-----------	0. 7
$2.00 to $4.00	6. 4	17. 1	3. 8	7. 3	4. 2
$5.00 to $9.00	20. 3	15. 4	26. 1	17. 4	19. 0
$10.00 to $19.00	54. 0	53. 7	57. 5	58. 7	40. 1
$20.00 and over	18. 7	10. 6	12. 2	16. 6	35. 9
			Married, husband present		
Total	1, 150	57	335	485	273
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than $2.00	0. 5	3. 5	0. 6	-----------	0. 7
$2.00 to $4.00	6. 1	14. 0	4. 8	7. 0	4. 4
$5.00 to $9.00	21. 0	12. 3	29. 0	17. 3	19. 8
$10.00 to $19.00	54. 2	63. 2	56. 4	60. 0	39. 2
$20.00 and over	18. 2	7. 0	9. 3	15. 7	35. 9
			Other marital status[1]		
Total	206	66	91	38	11
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Less than $2.00	1. 0	3. 0	-----------	-----------	-----------
$2.00 to $4.00	8. 3	19. 7	-----------	10. 5	-----------
$5.00 to $9.00	16. 0	18. 2	15. 4	18. 4	-----------
$10.00 to $19.00	52. 9	45. 5	61. 5	42. 1	63. 6
$20.00 and over	21. 8	13. 6	23. 1	28. 9	36. 4

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[1] Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Table M-53

Working mothers: Percent distribution by major occupational group and hours of care provided child receiving the longest care

(Numbers in thousands)

Major occupational group	Total	Less than 5 hours	5-9 hours	10-14 hours	15-19 hours	20-29 hours	30-39 hours	40-49 hours	50 or more hours
Total reporting	4, 245	283	821	707	393	407	327	1, 085	222
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	15. 4	18. 0	16. 2	16. 0	16. 0	17. 4	12. 2	14. 8	9. 0
Clerical workers	34. 6	32. 9	36. 9	33. 8	31. 0	30. 5	35. 5	34. 6	43. 2
Sales workers	5. 7	7. 1	5. 7	8. 2	7. 9	9. 6	3. 4	2. 7	2. 3
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers and kindred workers	22. 7	20. 5	25. 2	18. 0	20. 4	15. 0	16. 2	29. 7	24. 8
Private-household workers	4. 5	6. 7	5. 0	6. 1	4. 8	4. 4	4. 3	3. 0	2. 7
Service workers (except private-household)	15. 4	12. 0	9. 4	15. 1	18. 8	20. 1	27. 2	14. 2	17. 1
Farmers and farmworkers	1. 7	2. 8	1. 6	2. 8	1. 0	2. 9	1. 2	1. 0	0. 9

Table M-54

Married women, husband present: Labor force status and labor force participation rates[1] by presence and age of children, United States, 1948-66

(Numbers in thousands)

Date	Total	No. children under 18 years	Children 6 to 17 years only	Children under 6 years		
				Total	No. children 6 to 17 years	Children 6 to 17 years
	Number in labor force					
April 1948	7, 553	4, 400	1, 927	1, 226	594	632
April 1949	7, 959	4, 544	2, 130	1, 285	654	631
April 1950	8, 550	4, 946	2, 205	1, 399	748	651
April 1951	9, 086	5, 016	2, 400	1, 670	886	784
April 1952	9, 222	5, 042	2, 492	1, 688	916	772
April 1953[2]	9, 763	5, 130	2, 749	1, 884	1, 047	837
April 1954	9, 923	5, 096	3, 019	1, 808	883	925
April 1955	10, 423	5, 227	3, 183	2, 012	927	1, 086
March 1956	11, 126	5, 694	3, 384	2, 048	971	1, 077
March 1957	11, 529	5, 805	3, 517	2, 208	961	1, 247
March 1958	11, 826	5, 713	3, 714	2, 399	1, 122	1, 277
March 1959	12, 205	5, 679	4, 055	2, 471	1, 118	1, 353
March 1960[2]	12, 253	5, 692	4, 087	2, 474	1, 123	1, 351
March 1961	13, 266	6, 186	4, 419	2, 661	1, 178	1, 483
March 1962[2]	13, 485	6, 156	4, 445	2, 884	1, 282	1, 602
March 1963	14, 061	6, 366	4, 689	3, 006	1, 346	1, 660
March 1964	14, 461	6, 545	4, 866	3, 050	1, 408	1, 642
March 1965	14, 708	6, 755	4, 836	3, 117	1, 404	1, 709
March 1966	15, 178	7, 043	4, 949	3, 186	1, 431	1, 755
	Labor force participation rate					
April 1948	22. 0	28. 4	26. 0	10. 8	9. 2	12. 7
April 1949	22. 5	28. 7	27. 3	11. 0	10. 0	12. 2
April 1950	23. 8	30. 3	28. 3	11. 9	11. 2	12. 6
April 1951	25. 2	31. 0	30. 3	14. 0	13. 6	14. 6
April 1952	25. 3	30. 9	31. 1	13. 9	13. 7	14. 1
April 1953	26. 3	31. 2	32. 2	15. 5	15. 8	15. 2
April 1954	26. 6	31. 6	33. 2	14. 9	14. 3	15. 5
April 1955	27. 7	32. 7	34. 7	16. 2	15. 1	17. 3
March 1956	29. 0	35. 3	36. 4	15. 9	15. 6	16. 1
March 1957	29. 6	35. 6	36. 6	17. 0	15. 9	17. 9
March 1958	30. 2	35. 4	37. 6	18. 2	18. 4	18. 1
March 1959	30. 9	35. 2	39. 8	18. 7	18. 3	19. 0
March 1960	30. 5	34. 7	39. 0	18. 6	18. 2	18. 9
March 1961	32. 7	37. 3	41. 7	20. 0	19. 6	20. 3
March 1962	32. 7	36. 1	41. 8	21. 3	21. 1	21. 5
March 1963	33. 7	37. 4	41. 5	22. 5	22. 4	22. 5
March 1964	34. 4	37. 8	43. 0	22. 7	23. 6	21. 9
March 1965	34. 7	38. 3	42. 7	23. 3	23. 8	22. 8
March 1966	35. 4	38. 4	43. 7	24. 2	24. 0	24. 3

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[1] Percent of noninstitutional population in the labor force.

[2] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

"C–" Tables Relate to Children

Table C–1

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age of child and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total		Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total under 14 years	12, 287	100. 0	8, 315	100. 0	3, 972	100. 0
Under 6 years	3, 794	30. 9	2, 561	30. 8	1, 233	31. 0
Under 3	1, 494	12. 2	1, 024	12. 3	470	11. 8
3–5	2, 300	18. 7	1, 537	18. 5	763	19. 2
6–13 years	8, 492	69. 1	5, 753	69. 2	2, 739	69. 0
6–8	2, 816	22. 9	1, 903	22. 9	913	23. 0
9–11	3, 274	26. 7	2, 202	26. 5	1, 073	27. 0
12–13	2, 402	19. 6	1, 648	19. 8	753	19. 0

Note: Differences with respect to individual items of information in this and the following section of tables ("C–" tables and "A–" tables) reflect differences in the extent of nonresponse to particular questions. No adjustment has been made of these differences, which in most instances are minor.

Sums of distributions—whether absolute numbers or percentages—may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components.

Table C–2

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age of child and number of weeks mother worked in 1964

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total		Number of weeks mother worked			
			27–49 weeks		50–52 weeks	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total under 14 years	12, 287	100. 0	5, 102	41. 5	7, 185	58. 5
Under 6 years	3, 794	100. 0	1, 873	49. 4	1, 921	50. 6
6–13 years	8, 493	100. 0	3, 246	38. 2	5, 247	61. 8

Table C–3

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age and sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total under 14 years	12, 287	100. 0	6, 200	100. 0	6, 087	100. 0
Under 6 years	3, 794	30. 6	1, 907	30. 5	1, 887	30. 7
Under 3	1, 494	12. 1	760	12. 2	734	12. 0
3–5	2, 300	18. 5	1, 148	18. 3	1, 152	18. 7
6–13 years	8, 492	69. 4	4, 293	69. 5	4, 199	69. 3

Table C–4

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution of white children by age of child and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total		Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total under 14 years	10, 056	100. 0	6, 773	100. 0	3, 283	100. 0
Under 6 years	3, 066	30. 5	2, 067	30. 5	998	30. 4
Under 3	1, 207	12. 0	832	12. 3	374	11. 4
3–5	1, 859	18. 5	1, 235	18. 2	624	19. 0
6–13 years	6, 991	69. 5	4, 705	69. 5	2, 285	69. 6
6–8	2, 261	22. 5	1, 503	22. 2	758	23. 1
9–11	2, 693	26. 8	1, 801	26. 6	892	27. 2
12–13	2, 037	20. 3	1, 401	20. 7	635	19. 4

Table C–5

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution of nonwhite children by age of child and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total		Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total under 14 years	2, 231	100. 0	1, 580	100. 0	651	100. 0
Under 6 years	729	32. 7	506	32. 0	224	34. 4
Under 3	288	12. 9	196	12. 4	92	14. 1
3–5	441	19. 8	310	19. 6	132	20. 3
6–13 years	1, 501	67. 3	1, 075	68. 0	427	65. 6
6–8	555	24. 9	410	25. 9	146	22. 5
9–11	581	26. 0	411	26. 0	171	26. 2
12–13	365	16. 4	254	16. 1	110	17. 0

Table C-6

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age and color of child and marital and household status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	All children					
	Married, husband present		Other marital status			
			Head of household		Not head of household	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total under 14 years	10, 487	100. 0	1, 481	100. 0	318	100. 0
Under 6 years	3, 306	31. 5	347	23. 4	141	44. 3
6–13 years	7, 181	68. 5	1, 134	76. 6	177	55. 7
	White children					
Total under 14 years	8, 894	100. 0	961	100. 0	200	100. 0
Under 6 years	2, 771	31. 2	200	20. 8	95	47. 5
6–13 years	6, 123	68. 8	761	79. 2	105	52. 5
	Nonwhite children					
Total under 14 years	1, 593	100. 0	521	100. 0	117	100. 0
Under 6 years	535	33. 6	147	28. 2	46	39. 3
6–13 years	1, 058	66. 4	374	71. 8	71	60. 7

Table C-7

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by education of mother and by color

(Numbers in thousands)

Education of mother	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12, 287	100. 0	10, 056	100. 0	2, 231	100. 0
Completed less than 4 years high school	4, 484	36. 5	3, 168	31. 4	1, 317	59. 9
Completed high school	5, 466	44. 5	4, 903	48. 6	563	25. 6
Completed one year college or more	2, 337	19. 0	2, 018	20. 0	319	14. 5

Table C-8

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age of child and occupation of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total	Occupation of mother				
		Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	Sales, clerical and kindred workers	Craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers	Service workers including private-household workers	Farmers and farm-workers
Total under 14 years	12, 287	1, 881	4, 121	2, 316	2, 961	1, 010
Under 6 years	3, 794	574	1, 255	743	904	337
Under 3	1, 494	230	531	273	349	138
3–5	2, 300	344	724	470	555	199
6–13 years	8, 493	1, 307	2, 866	1, 573	2, 057	673
6–8	2, 816	432	938	523	676	248
9–11	3, 274	488	1, 091	629	807	252
12–13	2, 403	387	837	421	574	173
	Percent distribution					
Total under 14 years	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 6 years	30. 9	30. 5	30. 5	32. 0	30. 5	33. 3
Under 3	12. 2	12. 3	12. 9	11. 8	11. 8	13. 7
3–5	18. 7	18. 3	17. 5	20. 3	18. 7	19. 6
6–13 years	69. 1	69. 5	69. 5	68. 0	69. 5	66. 7
6–8	22. 9	22. 9	22. 8	22. 6	22. 8	24. 6
9–11	26. 7	26. 0	26. 4	27. 2	27. 3	24. 9
12–13	19. 6	20. 6	20. 3	18. 2	19. 4	17. 2

Table C-9

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age of child and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Family income				
	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000-5,999	$6,000-9,999	$10,000 and over
Total under 14 years	12, 287	1, 855	3, 881	4, 456	2, 095
Under 6 years	3, 794	610	1, 284	1, 364	554
Under 3	1, 494	262	533	553	173
3-5	2, 300	348	751	811	381
6-13 years	8, 493	1, 244	2, 597	3, 094	1, 541
6-8	2, 816	437	864	1, 048	467
9-11	3, 274	477	1, 049	1, 153	589
12-13	2, 403	330	684	893	485
	Percent distribution				
Total under 14 years	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 6 years	30. 9	32. 9	33. 1	30. 6	26. 4
Under 3	12. 2	14. 1	13. 7	12. 4	8. 3
3-5	18. 7	18. 8	19. 4	18. 2	18. 1
6-13 years	69. 0	67. 1	66. 9	69. 4	73. 6
6-8	22. 9	23. 6	22. 2	23. 5	22. 3
9-11	26. 7	25. 6	27. 1	25. 9	28. 1
12-13	19. 6	17. 9	17. 6	20. 0	23. 1

Table C-10

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age of child, family income, and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Family income under $3,000					
	Total		Full-time employment		Part-time employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total under 14 years	1, 853	100. 0	1, 024	100. 0	829	100. 0
Under 6 years	607	32. 8	337	32. 9	271	32. 7
Under 3	258	13. 9	142	13. 9	117	14. 1
3–5	349	18. 8	195	19. 0	154	18. 6
6–13 years	1, 246	67. 2	688	67. 2	558	67. 3
	Family income $3,000–5,999					
Total under 14 years	3, 879	100. 0	2, 701	100. 0	1, 179	100. 0
Under 6 years	1, 290	33. 3	917	34. 0	374	31. 7
Under 3	536	13. 8	393	14. 6	143	12. 1
3–5	754	19. 4	524	19. 4	231	19. 6
6–13 years	2, 589	66. 7	1, 785	66. 1	804	68. 2
	Family income $6,000–9,999					
Total under 14 years	4, 469	100. 0	3, 132	100. 0	1, 338	100. 0
Under 6 years	1, 365	30. 5	959	30. 6	406	30. 3
Under 3	553	12. 4	391	12. 5	163	12. 2
3–5	812	18. 2	569	18. 2	243	18. 2
6–13 years	3, 104	69. 5	2, 172	69. 3	932	69. 7
	Family income $10,000 and over					
Total under 14 years	2, 084	100. 0	1, 477	100. 0	607	100. 0
Under 6 years	557	26. 7	382	25. 9	175	28. 8
Under 3	174	8. 3	128	8. 7	46	7. 6
3–5	383	18. 4	254	17. 2	129	21. 3
6–13 years	1, 527	73. 3	1, 095	74. 1	433	71. 3

Table C-11

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by color and age and by family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Color and age	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000-5,999	$6,000-9,999	$10,000 and over
White, total	10, 056	970	3, 185	3, 980	1, 922
Under 6 years	3, 066	318	1, 038	1, 206	496
6-13 years	6, 990	652	2, 147	2, 774	1, 426
Nonwhite, total	2, 231	879	706	485	162
Under 6 years	729	289	249	143	57
6-13 years	1, 502	590	457	342	105
	Percent distribution				
White, total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 6 years	30. 4	32. 8	32. 6	30. 3	25. 8
6-13	69. 6	67. 2	67. 4	69. 7	74. 2
Nonwhite, total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 6 years	33. 1	32. 9	35. 3	29. 5	35. 3
6-13 years	66. 9	67. 1	64. 7	70. 5	64. 7

Table C-12

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by marital status of mother, age of child, and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status of mother and age of child	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000-5,999	$6,000-9,999	$10,000 and over
Married, husband present: Total	10, 487	1, 185	3, 138	4, 150	2, 014
Under 6 years	3, 306	390	1, 110	1, 267	540
6-13 years	7, 181	795	2, 028	2, 883	1, 474
Other marital status: Total	1, 800	670	743	306	81
Under 6 years	488	213	166	84	25
6-13 years	1, 312	457	577	222	56
	Percent distribution				
Married, husband present: Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 6 years	31. 5	32. 9	35. 4	30. 5	26. 8
6-13 years	68. 5	67. 1	64. 6	69. 5	73. 2
Other marital status: Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under 6 years	27. 1	31. 8	22. 3	27. 5	30. 9
6-13 years	72. 9	68. 2	77. 7	72. 5	69. 1

Table C–13

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by family income, color, and marital status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status	Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status	Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status
Total	12, 287	10, 487	1, 800	10, 056	8, 894	1, 162	2, 231	1, 593	638
Under $3,000	1, 855	1, 185	670	973	708	265	882	477	405
$3,000–5,999	3, 881	3, 138	743	3, 180	2, 609	571	701	529	172
$6,000–9,999	4, 456	4, 150	306	3, 975	3, 711	264	481	439	42
$10,000 and over	2, 095	2, 014	81	1, 928	1, 866	62	167	148	19
	Percent distribution								
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	15. 1	11. 3	37. 2	9. 7	8. 0	22. 8	39. 5	29. 9	63. 5
$3,000–5,999	31. 6	29. 9	41. 3	31. 6	29. 3	49. 1	31. 4	33. 2	27. 0
$6,000–9,999	36. 3	39. 6	17. 0	39. 5	41. 7	22. 7	21. 6	27. 6	6. 6
$10,000 and over	17. 0	19. 2	4. 5	19. 2	21. 0	5. 3	7. 5	9. 3	3. 0

Table C–14

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by number of children under 14 years of age in family and by family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Number of children under 14 years of age in family	Family income				
	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over
Total	12, 287	1, 855	3, 881	4, 456	2, 095
1 child	2, 943	288	908	1, 129	619
2 children	3, 536	399	1, 101	1, 323	714
3 children	2, 669	324	929	968	447
4 or more children	3, 139	844	942	1, 035	314
	Percent distribution				
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
1 child	24. 0	15. 5	23. 4	25. 3	29. 5
2 children	28. 8	21. 5	28. 4	29. 7	34. 1
3 children	21. 7	17. 5	24. 0	21. 7	21. 4
4 or more children	25. 6	45. 5	24. 3	23. 2	15. 1

Table C–15

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by occupation of mother and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation of mother	Family income				
	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over
Total	12, 287	1, 855	3, 881	4, 456	2, 095
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	1, 881	51	392	755	683
Sales, clerical and kindred workers	4, 121	151	1, 058	1, 918	991
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers	2, 315	282	993	820	221
Service workers, including private-household workers	2, 961	856	1, 078	860	167
Farmers and farmworkers	1, 010	519	361	102	32
	Percent distribution				
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	15. 3	2. 8	10. 1	17. 0	32. 6
Sales, clerical and kindred workers	33. 5	8. 1	27. 3	43. 1	47. 3
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers	18. 8	15. 2	25. 6	18. 4	10. 5
Service workers, including private-household workers	24. 1	46. 0	27. 8	19. 3	8. 0
Farmers and farmworkers	8. 2	27. 9	9. 3	2. 3	1. 5

Table C–16

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age and by residence

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Residence					
	Total		SMSA		Outside SMSA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total under 14 years	12, 287	100. 0	7, 032	100. 0	5, 255	100. 0
Under 6 years	3, 794	30. 7	2, 150	30. 6	1, 617	30. 8
6–13	8, 493	69. 3	4, 882	69. 4	3, 638	69. 2

Table C–17

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by color, employment status of mother, and residence

(Numbers in thousands)

Color of child and employment status of mother	Total		SMSA		Outside SMSA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12, 287	----------	7, 032	----------	5, 255	----------
White	10, 056	100. 0	5, 586	100. 0	4, 434	100. 0
Employed full-time	6, 745	67. 1	3, 797	68. 0	2, 923	65. 9
Employed part-time	3, 311	32. 9	1, 789	32. 0	1, 511	34. 1
Nonwhite	2, 231	100. 0	1, 446	100. 0	821	100. 0
Employed full-time	1, 567	70. 3	1, 075	74. 3	517	63. 0
Employed part-time	664	29. 7	371	25. 7	304	37. 0

Table C–18

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age of child, marital status of mother and residence

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status of mother and age of child	Total		SMSA		Outside SMSA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12, 287	----------	7, 032	----------	5, 255	----------
Married, husband present	10, 487	100. 0	5, 859	100. 0	4, 628	100. 0
Under 6 years	3, 306	31. 5	1, 861	31. 8	1, 445	31. 2
6–13 years	7, 181	68. 5	3, 998	68. 2	3, 183	68. 8
Other marital status	1, 800	100. 0	1, 173	100. 0	627	100. 0
Under 6 years	488	27. 1	305	26. 0	183	29. 2
6–13 years	1, 312	72. 9	868	74. 0	444	70. 8

Table C-19

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by family income, residence, and number of children under 14 in family

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	SMSA				Outside SMSA			
	Total	1 child	2-3 children	4 children or more	Total	1 child	2-3 children	4 children or more
Total	7, 032	1, 849	3, 591	1, 590	5, 255	1, 088	2, 614	1, 552
Under $3,000	625	122	263	240	1, 225	162	460	603
$3,000-5,999	1, 951	501	1, 018	432	1, 923	403	1, 008	511
$6,000-9,999	2, 918	766	1, 439	713	1, 569	371	865	333
$10,000 and over	1, 536	460	870	205	537	152	280	105
	Percent distribution							
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	8. 9	6. 6	7. 3	15. 1	23. 3	14. 9	17. 6	38. 9
$3,000-5,999	27. 8	27. 1	28. 4	27. 2	36. 6	37. 0	38. 6	32. 9
$6,000-9,999	41. 5	41. 4	40. 1	44. 8	29. 9	34. 1	33. 1	21. 4
$10,000 and over	21. 9	24. 9	24. 2	12. 9	10. 2	14. 0	10. 7	6. 8

Table C-20

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age and by region

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12, 287	100. 0	2, 351	100. 0	3, 514	100. 0	4, 498	100. 0	1, 924	100. 0
Under 6 years	3, 794	30. 9	640	27. 2	1, 121	31. 9	1, 422	31. 6	577	30. 0
Under 3	1, 494	12. 2	241	10. 3	437	12. 5	584	13. 0	228	11. 8
3-5	2, 300	18. 7	399	17. 0	684	19. 5	838	18. 6	349	18. 2
6-13 years	8, 493	69. 1	1, 711	72. 8	2, 393	68. 1	3, 076	68. 4	1, 347	70. 0

Table C-21

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by age of mother and by region

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of mother	Total		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12, 287	100. 0	2, 351	100. 0	3, 514	100. 0	4, 498	100. 0	1, 924	100. 0
Under 25 years	1, 000	8. 1	126	5. 4	314	8. 9	376	8. 4	184	9. 6
25-34 years	5, 234	42. 6	873	37. 1	1, 457	41. 5	2, 081	46. 3	823	42. 8
35-44 years	4, 744	38. 6	1, 063	45. 2	1, 360	38. 7	1, 574	35. 0	747	38. 8
45 years and over	1, 309	10. 6	289	12. 3	383	10. 9	467	10. 4	170	8. 8

Table C-22

Children of working mothers: Number and percent distribution by color and by region

(Numbers in thousands)

Color	Total		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12, 287	100. 0	2, 351	100. 0	3, 514	100. 0	4, 498	100. 0	1, 924	100. 0
White	10, 056	81. 8	2, 013	85. 6	3, 142	89. 4	3, 224	71. 7	1, 649	85. 7
Nonwhite	2, 231	18. 2	338	14. 4	372	10. 6	1, 274	28. 3	275	14. 3

"A-" tables relate to child care arrangements

Table A-1

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children by type of arrangement and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12, 287	100. 0	8, 315	100. 0	3, 972	100. 0
Care in own home by	5, 592	45. 5	4, 099	49. 3	1, 493	37. 6
Father	1, 828	14. 9	1, 144	13. 8	684	17. 2
Other relative	2, 607	21. 2	2, 013	24. 2	595	15. 0
Under 13 years	91	0. 7	53	0. 6	37	0. 9
13–15	479	3. 9	344	4. 1	135	3. 4
16–17	552	4. 5	405	4. 9	147	3. 7
18–64	1, 044	8. 5	862	10. 4	183	4. 6
65 years and over	440	3. 6	348	4. 2	92	2. 3
Nonrelative who only looked after children	581	4. 7	429	5. 2	153	3. 8
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	575	4. 7	513	6. 2	62	1. 6
Care in someone else's home by	1, 933	15. 7	1, 637	19. 7	296	7. 5
Relative	953	7. 8	801	9. 6	153	3. 8
Nonrelative	979	8. 0	836	10. 1	143	3. 6
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	265	2. 2	239	2. 9	27	0. 7
Child looked after self	994	8. 1	800	9. 6	194	4. 9
Mother looked after child while working	1, 594	13. 0	575	6. 9	1, 020	25. 7
Mother worked only during child's school hours	1, 847	15. 0	917	11. 0	930	23. 4
Other	63	0. 5	50	0. 6	13	0. 3

Table A–2

Child care arrangements: Number of children of full-time working mothers by type of arrangement and age of children

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total	Under 6 years			6–13 years		
		Total	Under 3	3–5	Total	6–11	12–13
Total	8, 315	2, 561	1, 024	1, 537	5, 753	4, 105	1, 648
Care in own home by	4, 099	1, 209	471	738	2, 871	2, 160	711
Father	1, 145	264	98	166	881	636	245
Other relative	2, 013	472	190	282	1, 520	1, 110	410
Under 16 years	397	25	6	19	372	275	97
16 years and over	1, 615	446	184	262	1, 149	836	313
Nonrelative who only looked after children	429	238	89	149	188	170	18
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	513	236	94	142	281	243	38
Care in someone else's home by	1, 637	954	427	527	695	599	96
Relative	801	452	225	227	354	283	71
Nonrelative	836	502	202	300	341	316	25
Other arrangements:							
Care in group care center	239	197	49	148	41	34	7
Child looked after self	800	7	2	5	794	395	399
Mother looked after child while working	575	171	65	106	407	286	121
Mother worked only during child's school hours	917	12	--------	12	906	606	300
Other	50	10	10	--------	40	27	13

Table A–3

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children of full-time working mothers by type of arrangement and age of children

Arrangement	Total	Under 6 years			6–13 years		
		Total	Under 3	3–5	Total	6–11	12–13
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Care in own home by	49. 3	47. 2	46. 0	48. 1	49. 9	52. 6	43. 1
Father	13. 8	10. 3	9. 5	10. 8	15. 3	15. 5	14. 9
Other relative	24. 2	18. 4	18. 6	18. 3	26. 4	27. 0	24. 9
Under 16 years	4. 7	1. 0	0. 6	1. 3	6. 5	6. 7	5. 9
16 years and over	19. 5	17. 4	18. 0	17. 1	20. 0	20. 4	19. 0
Nonrelative who only looked after children	5. 2	9. 3	8. 7	9. 7	3. 3	4. 1	1. 1
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	6. 2	9. 2	9. 1	9. 3	4. 9	5. 9	2. 3
Care in someone else's home by	19. 7	37. 3	41. 7	34. 3	12. 1	14. 6	5. 9
Relative	9. 6	17. 6	22. 0	14. 8	6. 2	6. 9	4. 3
Nonrelative	10. 1	19. 6	19. 8	19. 5	5. 9	7. 7	1. 5
Other arrangements:							
Care in group care center	2. 9	7. 7	4. 8	9. 7	0. 7	0. 8	0. 4
Child looked after self	9. 6	0. 3	0. 2	0. 3	13. 8	9. 6	24. 2
Mother looked after child while working	6. 9	6. 7	6. 4	6. 9	7. 1	7. 0	7. 3
Mother worked only during child's school hours	11. 0	0. 5	--------	0. 8	15. 7	14. 8	18. 2
Other	0. 6	0. 4	1. 0	--------	0. 7	0. 7	0. 8

Table A-4

Child care arrangements: Number of children of part-time working mothers by type of arrangement and age of children

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total	Under 6 years			6-13 years		
		Total	Under 3	3-5	Total	6-11	12-13
Total	3, 972	1, 233	470	763	2, 739	1, 986	753
Care in own home by	1, 493	579	212	367	902	698	204
Father	684	282	95	187	399	301	98
Other relative	595	192	76	116	398	306	92
Under 16 years	172	56	18	38	115	99	16
16 years and over	422	136	59	77	281	206	75
Nonrelative who only looked after children	153	79	27	52	76	64	12
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	62	27	14	13	30	28	2
Care in someone else's home by	296	210	92	118	89	69	20
Relative	153	112	44	68	43	34	9
Nonrelative	143	98	48	50	45	35	10
Other arrangements:							
Care in group care center	27	15	4	11	6	4	2
Child looked after self	194	11	4	7	187	90	97
Mother looked after child while working	1, 020	398	157	241	619	474	145
Mother worked only during child's school hours	930	19	--------	19	922	641	281
Other	13	--------	--------	--------	13	9	4

Table A-5

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children of part-time working mothers by type of arrangement and age of children

Arrangement	Total	Under 6 years			6-13 years		
		Total	Under 3	3-5	Total	6-11	12-13
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Care in own home by	37. 6	47. 0	45. 2	48. 1	32. 9	35. 1	27. 1
Father	17. 2	22. 9	20. 2	24. 5	14. 6	15. 2	13. 0
Other relative	15. 0	15. 6	16. 2	15. 1	14. 5	15. 4	12. 2
Under 16 years	4. 3	4. 5	3. 7	5. 0	4. 2	5. 0	2. 2
16 years and over	10. 6	11. 0	12. 5	10. 1	10. 3	10. 4	10. 0
Nonrelative who only looked after children	3. 8	6. 4	5. 7	6. 8	2. 8	3. 2	1. 6
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	1. 6	2. 2	3. 1	1. 8	1. 1	1. 4	0. 3
Care in someone else's home by	7. 5	17. 0	19. 7	15. 4	3. 2	3. 5	2. 6
Relative	3. 8	9. 1	9. 4	8. 9	1. 6	1. 7	1. 2
Nonrelative	3. 6	7. 9	10. 3	6. 5	1. 6	1. 8	1. 4
Other arrangements:							
Care in group care center	0. 7	1. 2	0. 9	1. 5	0. 2	0. 2	0. 3
Child looked after self	4. 9	0. 9	0. 9	1. 0	6. 8	4. 5	12. 9
Mother looked after child while working	25. 7	32. 3	33. 3	31. 6	22. 6	23. 9	19. 3
Mother worked only during child's school hours	23. 4	1. 5	--------	2. 4	33. 7	32. 3	37. 3
Other	0. 3	--------	--------	--------	0. 5	0. 5	0. 6

Table A–6

Child care arrangements: Number and percent of children who have a supplementary arrangement, by type of primary arrangement

(Numbers in thousands)

Primary arrangement	Total	Children who have a supplementary arrangement	
		Number	Percent of total
Total	12, 287	1, 340	10. 9
Care in own home by	5, 592	794	14. 3
Father	1, 828	252	13. 9
Other relative	2, 607	312	12. 1
Under 16 years	570	83	14. 7
16 years and over	2, 037	229	11. 3
Nonrelative who only looked after children	581	158	27. 4
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	575	72	12. 6
Care in someone else's home by	1, 933	335	17. 5
Relative	953	163	17. 3
Nonrelative	979	172	17. 7
Other arrangements:			
Care in group care centers	265	71	26. 9
Child looked after self	994	127	12. 9
Mother looked after child while working	1, 594		
Mother worked only during child's school hours	1, 847		
Other	63	9	14. 5

Table A–7

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children in supplementary arrangement, by type of supplementary arrangement

(Numbers in thousands)

Supplementary arrangement	Number	Percent
Total	1, 340	100. 0
Care in own home by	1, 053	78. 6
Father	714	53. 3
Other relative	275	20. 5
Nonrelative	64	4. 8
Care in someone else's home by	157	11. 7
Relative	83	6. 2
Nonrelative	74	5. 5
Other arrangements:		
Care in group care center	29	2. 2
Child looked after self	73	5. 4
Mother looked after child while working	28	2. 1
Mother worked only during child's school hours		
Other		

Table A–8

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement and by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Male	Female
Total:		
Number	6, 200	6, 087
Percent	100. 0	100. 0
Care in own home by	46. 3	44. 5
Father	15. 9	13. 9
Other relative	20. 9	21. 2
Under 16 years	4. 7	4. 7
16 years and over	16. 2	16. 5
Nonrelative who only looked after children	4. 7	4. 8
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	4. 8	4. 6
Care in someone else's home by	14. 7	16. 5
Relative	6. 7	8. 7
Nonrelative	8. 0	7. 8
Other arrangements:		
Care in group care center	2. 1	2. 1
Child looked after self	7. 6	8. 5
Mother looked after child while working	13. 1	13. 2
Mother worked only during child's school hours	15. 9	14. 7
Other	0. 5	0. 6

Table A-9

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children by type of arrangement and by color

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12, 287	100.0	10, 056	100. 0	2, 231	100. 0
Care in own home by	5, 592	45. 5	4, 596	45. 7	970	43. 5
Father	1, 828	14. 9	1, 600	15. 9	224	10. 0
Other relative	2, 607	21. 2	1, 952	19. 4	632	28. 3
Under 16 years	570	4. 6	421	4. 2	147	6. 6
16 years and over	2, 036	16. 6	1, 532	15. 2	485	21. 8
Nonrelative	1, 156	9. 4	1, 044	10. 4	114	5. 1
Nonrelative who only looked after children	581	4. 7	483	4. 8	99	4. 4
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	575	4. 7	561	5. 6	15	0. 7
Care in someone else's home by	1, 933	15. 7	1, 463	14. 6	490	22. 0
Relative	953	7. 8	702	7. 0	261	11. 7
Nonrelative	979	8. 0	761	7. 6	229	10. 3
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	265	2. 2	211	2. 1	49	2. 2
Child looked after self	994	8. 1	769	7. 7	232	10. 4
Mother	3, 442	28. 0	2, 975	29. 6	467	20. 9
Mother looked after child while working	1, 594	13. 0	1, 419	14. 1	171	7. 7
Mother worked only during child's school hours	1, 847	15. 0	1, 556	15. 5	296	13. 3
Other	63	0. 5	42	0. 4	23	1. 0

Table A–10

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children by type of arrangement, color, and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	White				Nonwhite			
	Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers		Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6, 773	100. 0	3, 283	100. 0	1, 580	100. 0	651	100. 0
Care in own home by	3, 429	50. 8	1, 157	35. 3	660	41. 8	311	47. 7
Father	979	14. 5	621	18. 9	171	10. 8	53	8. 2
Other relative	1, 600	23. 6	351	10. 7	400	25. 3	232	35. 6
Under 16 years	326	4. 8	95	2. 9	73	4. 6	75	11. 5
16 years and over	1, 275	18. 8	256	7. 8	328	20. 8	157	24. 2
Nonrelative	859	12. 7	185	5. 6	89	5. 6	26	3. 9
Nonrelative who only looked after children	356	5. 3	128	3. 9	73	4. 7	26	3. 9
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	504	7. 4	57	1. 7	15	1. 0	-------	-------
Care in someone else's home by	1, 278	18. 9	185	5. 6	379	24. 0	111	17. 1
Relative	620	9. 2	82	2. 5	189	12. 0	73	11. 2
Nonrelative	658	9. 7	103	3. 1	190	12. 0	39	6. 0
Other arrangements:								
Care in group care center	196	2. 9	15	0. 5	43	2. 7	6	0. 9
Child looked after self	627	9. 3	142	4. 3	178	11. 3	54	8. 3
Mother	1, 202	17. 8	1, 772	54. 0	300	19. 0	167	25. 6
Mother looked after child while working	471	7. 0	948	28. 9	110	7. 0	60	9. 3
Mother worked only during child's school hours	731	10. 8	824	25. 1	190	12. 0	106	16. 3
Other	30	0. 5	11	0. 3	20	1. 3	2	0. 3

Table A–11

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children under 6 years of age by type of arrangement, color, and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	White				Nonwhite			
	Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers		Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2, 067	100. 0	998	100. 0	506	100. 0	224	100. 0
Care in own home by	1, 015	49. 1	456	45. 7	200	39. 6	119	53. 0
Father	222	10. 7	258	25. 9	43	8. 5	20	9. 1
Other relative	356	17. 2	104	10. 4	118	23. 2	86	38. 4
Under 16 years	20	1. 0	20	2. 1	5	1. 0	35	15. 5
16 years and over	336	16. 3	84	8. 4	112	22. 2	51	22. 8
Nonrelative	437	21. 2	93	9. 3	40	7. 9	12	5. 5
Nonrelative who only looked after children	206	10. 0	65	6. 6	34	6. 7	12	5. 5
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	231	11. 2	28	2. 8	6	1. 2	-	-
Care in someone else's home by	737	35. 7	130	13. 0	221	43. 6	79	35. 2
Relative	338	16. 4	55	5. 5	116	22. 8	56	25. 1
Nonrelative	399	19. 3	75	7. 5	105	20. 8	23	10. 1
Other arrangements:								
Care in group care center	161	7. 8	9	0. 9	37	7. 3	6	2. 7
Child looked after self	7	0. 4	11	1. 1	-	-	-	-
Mother	136	6. 6	392	39. 3	48	9. 5	20	9. 1
Mother looked after child while working	129	6. 2	374	37. 5	43	8. 5	20	9. 1
Mother worked only during child's school hours	7	0. 4	18	1. 8	5	1. 0	-	-
Other	10	0. 5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A–12

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children 6–13 years of age by type of arrangement, color, and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	White				Nonwhite			
	Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers		Children of full-time working mothers		Children of part-time working mothers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4, 706	100. 0	2, 285	100. 0	1, 074	100. 0	427	100. 0
Care in own home by	2, 423	51. 5	701	30. 7	460	42. 8	193	45. 2
Father	757	16. 1	363	15. 9	128	11. 9	33	7. 7
Other relative	1, 245	26. 5	246	10. 8	283	26. 4	146	34. 2
Under 16 years	306	6. 5	74	3. 2	67	6. 2	40	9. 4
16 years and over	939	20. 0	172	7. 5	215	20. 0	106	24. 8
Nonrelative	422	9. 0	92	4. 0	49	4. 6	13	3. 0
Nonrelative who only looked after children	149	3. 2	62	2. 7	40	3. 7	13	3. 0
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	273	5. 8	30	1. 3	9	0. 8	--------	--------
Care in someone else's home by	540	11. 5	54	2. 4	158	14. 7	32	7. 5
Relative	282	6. 0	26	1. 1	73	6. 8	16	3. 7
Nonrelative	258	5. 5	28	1. 2	85	7. 9	16	3. 7
Other arrangements:								
Care in group care center	35	0. 7	6	0. 3	6	0. 6	--------	--------
Child looked after self	620	13. 2	131	5. 7	177	16. 5	54	12. 6
Mother	1, 066	22. 7	1, 380	60. 4	252	23. 5	147	34. 4
Mother looked after child while working	342	7. 3	574	25. 1	67	6. 2	40	9. 4
Mother worked only during child's school hours	724	15. 4	806	35. 3	185	17. 2	107	25. 1
Other	20	0. 4	11	0. 5	20	1. 9	2	0. 5

Table A-13

Child care arrangements: Number of children by type of arrangement, marital status, and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Married, spouse present			Other marital status		
	Total	Children of full-time working mothers	Children of part-time working mothers	Total	Children of full-time working mothers	Children of part-time working mothers
Total	10, 487	6, 822	3, 646	1, 800	1, 493	326
Care in own home by	4, 704	3, 369	1, 334	888	730	158
Father	1, 821	1, 140	680	8	4	4
Other relative	1, 891	1, 432	459	717	582	135
Under 16 years	421	274	147	149	124	25
16 years and over	1, 470	1, 158	312	567	458	110
Nonrelative	992	797	195	164	145	19
Nonrelative who only looked after children	479	347	133	102	83	19
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	513	452	62	62	62	----------
Care in someone else's home by	1, 597	1, 323	273	336	313	23
Relative	817	680	136	136	120	16
Nonrelative	780	643	136	200	193	7
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	201	185	16	65	54	11
Child looked after self	765	609	156	228	191	37
Mother	3, 149	1, 295	1, 853	292	196	96
Mother looked after child while working	1, 491	511	980	103	64	39
Mother worked only during child's school hours	1, 658	785	873	189	132	57
Other	53	40	13	9	9	----------

Table A-14

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement, marital status, and employment status of mother

Arrangement	Married, spouse present			Other marital status		
	Total	Children of full-time working mothers	Children of part-time working mothers	Total	Children of full-time working mothers	Children of part-time working mothers
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in own home by	44.9	49.4	36.6	48.9	48.9	48.6
Father	17.4	16.7	18.7	0.4	0.3	1.2
Other relative	18.1	21.0	12.6	39.4	39.0	41.5
Under 16 years	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.2	8.3	7.7
16 years and over	14.0	17.0	8.6	31.2	30.7	33.8
Nonrelative	9.5	11.7	5.3	9.0	9.7	5.9
Nonrelative who only looked after children	4.6	5.1	3.7	5.6	5.6	5.9
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	4.9	6.6	1.7	3.4	4.1	----------
Care in someone else's home by	15.3	19.4	7.5	18.5	21.0	7.1
Relative	7.8	10.0	3.7	7.5	8.1	5.0
Nonrelative	7.5	9.4	3.7	11.0	12.9	2.2
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	1.9	2.7	0.4	3.6	3.6	3.4
Child looked after self	7.3	8.9	4.3	12.6	12.8	11.5
Mother	30.1	19.0	50.8	16.1	13.1	29.4
Mother looked after child while working	14.2	7.5	26.9	5.7	4.3	12.1
Mother worked only during child's school hours	15.8	11.5	24.0	10.4	8.9	17.3
Other	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	----------

Table A–15

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children of mothers of "other marital status," by household status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Head of household		Not head of household	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1, 800	100. 0	1, 481	100. 0	318	100. 0
Care in own home by	872	48. 5	622	42. 0	250	78. 5
Father	8	0. 5	8	0. 6	------	------
Other relative	696	38. 7	466	31. 5	230	72. 4
Under 16 years	152	8. 5	150	10. 1	2	0. 6
16 years and over	544	30. 3	316	21. 4	228	71. 7
Nonrelative	167	9. 3	148	10. 0	19	6. 1
Nonrelative who only looked after children	104	5. 8	99	6. 7	5	1. 6
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	63	3. 5	49	3. 3	14	4. 5
Care in someone else's home by	343	19. 1	312	21. 0	32	10. 0
Relative	139	7. 7	130	8. 8	9	2. 9
Nonrelative	204	11. 4	182	12. 3	23	7. 1
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	56	3. 1	50	3. 4	6	1. 9
Child looked after self	227	12. 6	221	14. 9	6	1. 9
Mother	293	16. 3	268	18. 1	24	7. 7
Mother looked after child while working	104	5. 8	93	6. 3	11	3. 5
Mother worked only during child's school hours	189	10. 5	175	11. 9	13	4. 2
Other	8	0. 5	8	0. 6	------	------

Table A–16

Child care arrangements: Number of children by type of arrangement, marital and household status of mother, and color

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Married, spouse present		Other marital status					
			Total		Head of household		Not head of household	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total	8, 894	1, 594	1, 161	638	961	521	200	117
Care in own home by	4, 038	659	558	314	399	224	158	91
Father	1, 591	225	8		8			
Other relative	1, 527	359	424	273	282	185	142	87
Under 16 years	335	82	86	66	84	66	2	
16 years and over	1, 192	278	338	206	198	119	140	87
Nonrelative	921	75	126	42	109	39	16	3
Nonrelative who only looked after children	409	70	75	30	73	27	2	3
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	511	4	51	12	37	12	14	
Care in someone else's home by	1, 242	368	223	120	207	104	15	16
Relative	618	206	84	55	77	53	7	2
Nonrelative	624	161	139	65	131	51	8	14
Other arrangements:								
Care in group care center	170	35	42	14	36	14	6	
Child looked after self	641	134	129	98	125	96	4	2
Mother	2, 770	379	203	90	187	82	16	8
Mother looked after child while working	1, 351	134	67	37	56	37	11	
Mother worked only during child's school hours	1, 419	245	136	53	131	45	5	8
Other	34	20	7	1	7	1		

Table A–17

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement, marital and household status of mother, and color

Arrangement	Married, spouse present		Other marital status					
			Total		Head of household		Not head of household	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in own home by	45.4	41.3	48.0	49.3	41.6	42.9	79.1	77.4
Father	17.9	14.1	0.7	--------	0.9	--------	--------	--------
Other relative	17.2	22.6	36.5	42.7	29.3	35.5	70.9	74.8
Under 16 years	3.8	5.1	7.4	10.4	8.7	12.8	1.0	--------
16 years and over	13.4	17.4	29.1	32.3	20.6	22.8	69.9	74.8
Nonrelative	10.4	4.7	10.8	6.6	11.4	7.5	8.2	2.6
Nonrelative who only looked after children	4.6	4.4	6.4	4.6	7.6	5.1	1.0	2.6
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	5.7	0.3	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	7.1	--------
Care in someone else's home by	14.0	23.1	19.2	18.9	21.6	20.0	7.7	13.9
Relative	7.0	12.9	7.2	8.6	8.0	10.2	3.6	1.7
Nonrelative	7.0	10.1	12.0	10.2	13.6	9.8	4.1	12.2
Other arrangements:								
Care in group care center	1.9	2.2	3.6	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.1	--------
Child looked after self	7.2	8.4	11.1	15.4	13.0	18.4	2.0	1.7
Mother	31.1	23.8	17.5	14.1	19.5	15.7	8.2	7.0
Mother looked after child while working	15.2	8.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.1	5.6	--------
Mother worked only during child's school hours	16.0	15.4	11.7	8.3	13.6	8.6	2.6	7.0
Other	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	--------	--------

Table A-18

Child care arrangements: Number of children by type of arrangement and number of children under 14 years of age in family

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	1 child	2 or 3 children	4 children or more
Total	2, 943	6, 205	3, 139
Care in own home by	1, 060	2, 824	1, 667
Father	314	997	533
Other relative	598	1, 134	797
Under 16 years	102	235	224
16 years and over	497	899	573
Nonrelative	148	693	337
Nonrelative who only looked after children	61	346	205
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	87	346	132
Care in someone else's home by	622	973	365
Relative	292	453	217
Nonrelative	330	520	148
Other arrangements:			
Care in group care center	103	135	15
Child looked after self	308	458	239
Mother	823	1, 779	849
Mother looked after child while working	295	805	495
Mother worked only during child's school hours	528	974	354
Other	26	35	4

Table A-19

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement and number of children under 14 years of age in family

Arrangement	1 child	2 or 3 children	4 children or more
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Care in own home by	36. 0	45. 5	53. 1
Father	10. 7	16. 1	17. 0
Other relative	20. 3	18. 3	25. 4
Under 16 years	3. 5	3. 8	7. 1
16 years and over	16. 9	14. 5	18. 3
Nonrelative	5. 0	11. 2	10. 7
Nonrelative who only looked after children	2. 1	5. 6	6. 5
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	3. 0	5. 6	4. 2
Care in someone else's home by	21. 1	15. 7	11. 6
Relative	9. 9	7. 3	6. 9
Nonrelative	11. 2	8. 4	4. 7
Other arrangements:			
Care in group care center	3. 5	2. 2	0. 5
Child looked after self	10. 5	7. 4	7. 6
Mother	28. 0	28. 7	27. 1
Mother looked after child while working	10. 0	13. 0	15. 8
Mother worked only during child's school hours	17. 9	15. 7	11. 3
Other	0. 9	0. 6	0. 1

Table A–20

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children by type of arrangement and education of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Completed less than 4 years of high school		Completed high school		Completed one year of college or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4, 484	100. 0	5, 466	100. 0	2, 336	100. 0
Care in own home by	2, 185	48. 7	2, 502	45. 8	891	38. 1
Father	692	15. 4	900	16. 5	245	10. 5
Other relative	1, 252	27. 9	1, 026	18. 8	316	13. 5
Under 16 years	305	6. 8	215	3. 9	64	2. 7
16 years and over	947	21. 1	812	14. 9	252	10. 8
Nonrelative	241	5. 4	575	10. 5	330	14. 1
Nonrelative who only looked after children	128	2. 9	303	5. 5	150	6. 4
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	113	2. 5	272	5. 0	180	7. 7
Care in someone else's home by	651	14. 5	930	17. 0	287	12. 3
Relative	394	8. 8	424	7. 8	105	4. 5
Nonrelative	257	5. 7	506	9. 3	182	7. 8
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	46	1. 0	137	2. 5	64	2. 7
Child looked after self	429	9. 6	427	7. 8	140	6. 0
Mother	1, 165	26. 0	1, 429	26. 1	943	40. 4
Mother looked after child while working	647	14. 4	642	11. 7	334	14. 3
Mother worked only during child's school hours	518	11. 6	787	14. 4	609	26. 1
Other	6	0. 1	41	0. 8	12	0. 5

Table A–21

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children under 6 years of age by type of arrangement and education of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Completed less than 4 years of high school		Completed high school		Completed one year of college or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1, 132	100. 0	1, 753	100. 0	742	100. 0
Care in own home by	563	49. 8	813	46. 4	347	46. 7
Father	159	14. 1	255	14. 6	111	14. 9
Other relative	303	26. 8	263	15. 0	76	10. 2
Under 16 years	52	4. 6	14	0. 8	14	1. 9
16 years and over	251	22. 2	250	14. 2	62	8. 3
Nonrelative	101	8. 9	294	16. 8	160	21. 6
Nonrelative who only looked after children	61	5. 4	175	10. 0	73	9. 9
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	40	3. 6	119	6. 8	87	11. 8
Care in someone else's home by	344	30. 4	560	31. 9	179	24. 1
Relative	192	17. 0	239	13. 6	84	11. 3
Nonrelative	152	13. 4	321	18. 3	95	12. 8
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	38	3. 4	111	6. 4	54	7. 3
Child looked after self	5	0. 5	7	0. 4	2	0. 3
Mother	181	16. 0	257	14. 7	160	21. 6
Mother looked after child while working	181	16. 0	242	13. 8	143	19. 3
Mother worked only during child's school hours			15	0. 9	17	2. 3
Other			4	0. 2		

Table A–22

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children 6–13 years of age by type of arrangement and education of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Completed less than 4 years of high school		Completed high school		Completed one year of college or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3, 352	100. 0	3, 713	100. 0	1, 594	100. 0
Care in own home by	1, 622	48. 4	1, 689	45. 5	544	34. 1
Father	533	15. 9	645	17. 4	134	8. 4
Other relative	949	28. 3	763	20. 5	240	15. 1
Under 16 years	253	7. 5	201	5. 4	50	3. 1
16 years and over	696	20. 8	562	15. 1	190	11. 9
Nonrelative	140	4. 2	281	7. 6	170	10. 7
Nonrelative who only looked after children	67	2. 0	128	3. 5	77	4. 8
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	73	2. 2	153	4. 1	93	5. 9
Care in someone else's home by	307	9. 2	370	10. 0	108	6. 8
Relative	202	6. 0	185	5. 0	21	1. 3
Nonrelative	105	3. 1	185	5. 0	87	5. 5
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	8	0. 3	26	0. 7	10	0. 6
Child looked after self	424	12. 7	420	11. 3	138	8. 7
Mother	984	29. 4	1, 172	31. 6	783	49. 1
Mother looked after child while working	466	13. 9	400	10. 8	191	12. 0
Mother worked only during child's school hours	518	15. 4	772	20. 8	592	37. 1
Other	6	0. 2	37	1. 0	12	0. 7

Table A–23

Child care arrangements: Number of children by type of arrangement and occupation of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	Sales, clerical and kindred workers	Craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers	Service workers, including private-household workers	Farmers and farmworkers
Total	1, 903	4, 082	2, 333	2, 978	990
Care in own home by	837	1, 910	1, 186	1, 535	123
Father	293	626	363	523	23
Other relative	239	828	606	854	81
Under 16 years	38	173	124	190	46
16 years and over	201	655	482	664	35
Nonrelative	305	455	217	157	18
Nonrelative who only looked after children	129	188	125	125	11
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	176	267	92	32	7
Care in someone else's home by	213	723	570	385	41
Relative	77	333	319	196	28
Nonrelative	136	390	251	189	13
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	53	126	46	40	------------
Child looked after self	104	363	223	200	103
Mother	680	932	301	810	714
Mother looked after child while working	211	357	80	285	658
Mother worked only during child's school hours	469	575	221	525	56
Other	15	26	6	7	9

Table A–24

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement and occupation of mother

Arrangement	Professional and kindred workers, managers and proprietors	Sales, clerical and kindred workers	Craftsmen, operatives, laborers, and kindred workers	Service workers, including private-household workers	Farmers and farmworkers
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Care in own home by	44. 0	46. 8	50. 8	51. 5	12. 4
Father	15. 4	15. 3	15. 6	17. 6	2. 3
Other relative	12. 6	20. 3	26. 0	28. 7	8. 3
Under 16 years	2. 0	4. 2	5. 3	6. 4	4. 7
16 years and over	10. 6	16. 0	20. 6	22. 3	3. 6
Nonrelative	16. 0	11. 1	9. 3	5. 3	1. 8
Nonrelative who only looked after children	6. 8	4. 6	5. 4	4. 2	1. 1
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	9. 2	6. 5	3. 9	1. 1	0. 7
Care in someone else's home by	11. 2	17. 7	24. 5	12. 9	4. 2
Relative	4. 0	8. 2	13. 7	6. 6	2. 9
Nonrelative	7. 2	9. 6	10. 8	6. 3	1. 3
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	2. 8	3. 1	2. 0	1. 3	----------
Child looked after self	5. 5	8. 9	9. 6	6. 7	10. 4
Mother	35. 8	22. 8	12. 9	27. 2	72. 1
Mother looked after child while working	11. 1	8. 7	3. 4	9. 6	66. 5
Mother worked only during child's school hours	24. 7	14. 1	9. 5	17. 6	5. 6
Other	0. 8	0. 6	0. 3	0. 2	0. 9

Table A-25

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children by type of arrangement and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000-5,999		$6,000-9,999		$10,000 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12, 287	100. 0	1, 855	100. 0	3, 881	100. 0	4, 456	100. 0	2, 095	100. 0
Care in own home by	5, 592	45. 5	743	40. 1	1, 637	42. 2	2, 202	49. 4	958	45. 7
Father	1, 828	14. 9	137	7. 4	591	15. 2	858	19. 3	264	12. 6
Other relative	2, 607	21. 2	509	27. 4	779	20. 1	858	19. 3	364	17. 4
Under 16 years	570	4. 6	106	5. 7	198	5. 1	204	4. 6	55	2. 6
16 years and over	2, 037	16. 6	403	21. 7	581	15. 0	654	14. 7	309	14. 7
Nonrelative	1, 156	9. 4	97	5. 2	267	6. 9	486	10. 9	329	15. 7
Nonrelative who only looked after children	581	4. 7	73	3. 9	164	4. 2	260	5. 8	118	5. 7
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	575	4. 7	24	1. 3	103	2. 7	226	5. 1	211	10. 1
Care in someone else's home by	1, 933	15. 7	299	16. 2	753	19. 4	662	14. 9	260	12. 4
Relative	953	7. 8	166	9. 0	379	9. 8	329	7. 4	97	4. 7
Nonrelative	979	8. 0	133	7. 2	374	9. 6	333	7. 5	163	7. 8
Other arrangements:										
Care in group care center	265	2. 2	28	1. 5	93	2. 4	74	1. 7	55	2. 6
Child looked after self	994	8. 1	196	10. 6	312	8. 0	338	7. 6	151	7. 2
Mother	3, 441	28. 0	582	31. 4	1, 075	27. 7	1, 147	25. 8	653	31. 2
Mother looked after child while working	1, 594	13. 0	383	20. 7	566	14. 6	402	9. 0	246	11. 7
Mother worked only during child's school hours	1, 847	15. 0	199	10. 8	509	13. 1	745	16. 7	407	19. 4
Other	63	0. 5	4	0. 2	11	0. 3	33	0. 7	18	0. 8

Table A–26

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children of full-time working mothers by type of arrangement and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000–5,999		$6,000–9,999		$10,000 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8, 315	100. 0	1, 022	100. 0	2, 695	100. 0	3, 125	100. 0	1, 473	100. 0
Care in own home by	4, 099	49. 3	438	42. 9	1, 229	45. 6	1, 638	52. 4	746	50. 7
Father	1, 144	13. 8	80	7. 8	384	14. 3	538	17. 2	166	11. 3
Other relative	2, 013	24. 2	283	27. 7	636	23. 6	704	22. 5	310	21. 0
Under 16 years	397	4. 7	32	3. 1	153	5. 7	165	5. 3	45	3. 1
16 years and over	1, 616	19. 5	251	24. 6	483	17. 9	539	17. 3	265	18. 0
Nonrelative	942	11. 4	75	7. 3	210	7. 8	396	12. 7	271	18. 4
Nonrelative who only looked after children	429	5. 2	51	4. 9	107	4. 0	195	6. 3	98	6. 6
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	513	6. 2	24	2. 4	103	3. 8	201	6. 4	173	11. 8
Care in someone else's home by	1, 637	19. 7	231	22. 6	638	23. 7	580	18. 6	234	15. 9
Relative	801	9. 6	131	12. 8	305	11. 3	293	9. 4	85	5. 7
Nonrelative	836	10. 1	100	9. 8	333	12. 3	287	9. 2	149	10. 1
Other arrangements:										
Care in group care center	239	2. 9	24	2. 4	93	3. 5	60	1. 9	53	3. 6
Child looked after self	800	9. 6	106	10. 4	262	9. 7	296	9. 5	141	9. 5
Mother	1, 492	17. 9	219	21. 4	468	17. 4	525	16. 8	282	19. 2
Mother looked after child while working	575	6. 9	129	12. 6	217	8. 1	167	5. 3	65	4. 4
Mother worked only during child's school hours	917	11. 0	90	8. 8	251	9. 3	358	11. 5	217	14. 8
Other	50	0. 6	4	0. 4	5	0. 2	26	0. 8	18	1. 2

Table A-27

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children of part-time working mothers by type of arrangement and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000-5,999		$6,000-9,999		$10,000 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,972	100.0	833	100.0	1,184	100.0	1,345	100.0	610	100.0
Care in own home by	1,493	37.6	305	36.7	407	34.4	569	42.3	206	33.7
Father	684	17.2	58	6.9	207	17.5	323	24.0	97	15.9
Other relative	595	15.0	226	27.1	142	12.0	156	11.6	52	8.5
Under 16 years	172	4.3	74	8.9	45	3.8	40	3.0	10	1.6
16 years and over	422	10.6	152	18.2	97	8.2	116	8.6	42	6.9
Nonrelative	215	5.4	22	2.7	58	4.9	89	6.7	56	9.2
Nonrelative who only looked after children	153	3.8	22	2.7	58	4.9	64	4.8	20	3.3
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	62	1.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	1.9	36	6.0
Care in someone else's home by	296	7.5	68	8.2	114	9.6	84	6.3	24	4.0
Relative	153	3.8	35	4.3	73	6.2	36	2.7	12	2.0
Nonrelative	143	3.6	33	4.0	41	3.5	48	3.5	12	2.0
Other arrangements:										
Care in group care center	27	0.7	4	0.5	-----	-----	14	1.1	2	0.4
Child looked after self	194	4.9	90	10.8	50	4.2	43	3.2	10	1.6
Mother	1,950	49.1	366	43.8	608	51.4	628	46.7	368	60.3
Mother looked after child while working	1,020	25.7	256	30.7	349	29.5	238	17.7	180	29.5
Mother worked only during child's school hours	930	23.4	110	13.2	259	21.9	390	29.0	188	30.8
Other	13	0.3	-----	-----	6	0.5	7	0.5	-----	-----

Table A–28

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children under 6 years of age by type of arrangement and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000-5,999		$6,000-9,999		$10,000 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3, 794	100. 0	603	100. 0	1, 282	100. 0	1, 356	100. 0	553	100. 0
Care in own home by	1, 777	46. 8	265	44. 0	489	38. 1	743	54. 8	280	50. 6
Father	558	14. 7	38	6. 3	172	13. 4	275	20. 3	73	13. 3
Other relative	640	16. 9	177	29. 4	187	14. 6	210	15. 5	67	12. 0
Under 16 years	81	2. 1	46	7. 6	15	1. 2	17	1. 3	2	0. 4
16 years and over	560	14. 8	131	21. 7	172	13. 4	192	14. 2	64	11. 7
Nonrelative	578	15. 2	50	8. 3	130	10. 1	258	19. 0	140	25. 3
Nonrelative who looked after children	331	8. 7	39	6. 5	78	6. 1	159	11. 8	55	9. 9
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	247	6. 5	11	1. 8	52	4. 1	98	7. 3	85	15. 4
Care in someone else's home by	1, 179	31. 1	179	29. 7	466	36. 3	387	28. 5	148	26. 7
Relative	566	14. 9	92	15. 2	228	17. 8	197	14. 5	49	8. 9
Nonrelative	613	16. 2	87	14. 5	237	18. 5	190	14. 0	98	17. 8
Other arrangements:										
Care in group care center	206	5. 4	21	3. 4	87	6. 8	56	4. 1	43	7. 7
Child looked after self	21	0. 6	10	1. 6	9	0. 7	2	0. 2	---	---
Mother	600	15. 8	128	21. 2	229	17. 9	159	11. 8	83	15. 0
Mother looked after child while working	568	15. 0	126	20. 8	227	17. 7	144	10. 6	71	12. 9
Mother worked only during child's school hours	32	0. 8	2	0. 4	2	0. 2	15	1. 1	12	2. 2
Other	11	0. 3	---	---	2	0. 2	9	0. 7	---	---

Table A–29

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children 6–13 years of age by type of arrangement and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000–5,999		$6,000–9,999		$10,000 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8, 493	100. 0	1, 249	100. 0	2, 597	100. 0	3, 114	100. 0	1, 532	100. 0
Care in own home by	3, 763	44. 3	477	38. 2	1, 149	44. 2	1, 464	47. 0	673	44. 0
Father	1, 295	15. 3	99	8. 0	419	16. 2	585	18. 8	190	12. 4
Other relative	1, 868	22. 0	331	26. 5	593	22. 8	651	20. 9	296	19. 3
Under 16 years	482	5. 7	60	4. 8	183	7. 1	188	6. 0	53	3. 5
16 years and over	1, 386	16. 3	271	21. 7	410	15. 8	464	14. 9	243	15. 9
Nonrelative	600	7. 1	46	3. 7	137	5. 3	227	7. 3	188	12. 3
Nonrelative who only looked after children	283	3. 3	33	2. 7	86	3. 3	99	3. 2	63	4. 1
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	317	3. 7	13	1. 1	51	2. 0	128	4. 1	125	8. 1
Care in someone else's home by	791	9. 3	119	9. 5	285	11. 0	276	8. 9	110	7. 2
Relative	403	4. 7	74	5. 9	149	5. 7	132	4. 3	47	3. 1
Nonrelative	387	4. 6	45	3. 6	136	5. 2	144	4. 6	63	4. 1
Other arrangements:										
Care in group care center	44	0. 5	8	0. 6	5	0. 2	19	0. 6	12	0. 8
Child looked after self	979	11. 5	186	14. 9	304	11. 7	338	10. 9	151	9. 9
Mother	2, 861	33. 7	455	36. 4	845	32. 6	993	31. 9	567	37. 0
Mother looked after child while working	1, 028	12. 1	257	20. 6	338	13. 0	259	8. 3	173	11. 3
Mother worked only during child's school hours	1, 834	21. 6	197	15. 8	508	19. 6	734	23. 6	394	25. 7
Other	55	0. 7	4	0. 4	9	0. 3	24	0. 8	18	1. 2

Table A–30

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of white children by type of arrangement and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000–5,999		$6,000–9,999		$10,000 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10, 056	100. 0	970	100. 0	3, 185	100. 0	3, 980	100. 0	1, 922	100. 0
Care in own home by	4, 582	45. 6	359	37. 0	1, 336	42. 0	1, 984	49. 9	902	46. 9
Father	1, 615	16. 1	71	7. 3	556	17. 5	746	18. 7	243	12. 6
Other relative	1, 914	19. 0	229	23. 6	565	17. 7	775	19. 5	345	17. 9
Under 16 years	439	4. 4	26	2. 7	163	5. 1	198	5. 0	53	2. 8
16 years and over	1, 474	14. 7	203	21. 0	402	12. 6	577	14. 5	292	15. 2
Nonrelative	1, 053	10. 5	59	6. 1	216	6. 8	464	11. 7	314	16. 4
Nonrelative who only looked after children	506	5. 0	43	4. 4	116	3. 6	245	6. 2	102	5. 3
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	548	5. 5	17	1. 7	100	3. 1	219	5. 5	212	11. 1
Care in someone else's home by	1, 463	14. 6	144	14. 8	556	17. 5	542	13. 6	221	11. 5
Relative	696	6. 9	74	7. 6	263	8. 3	281	7. 1	79	4. 1
Nonrelative	767	7. 6	70	7. 2	293	9. 2	261	6. 6	143	7. 4
Other arrangements:										
Care in group care center	196	2. 0	24	2. 4	68	2. 1	60	1. 5	45	2. 3
Child looked after self	768	7. 6	110	11. 3	222	7. 0	300	7. 5	136	7. 1
Mother	3, 004	29. 9	331	34. 1	995	31. 2	1, 071	29. 9	607	31. 6
Mother looked after child while working	1, 424	14. 2	250	25. 8	550	17. 3	386	9. 7	237	12. 3
Mother worked only during child's school hours	1, 580	15. 7	81	8. 3	445	14. 0	685	17. 2	370	19. 2
Other	42	0. 4	2	0. 2	8	0. 3	21	0. 5	11	0. 6

Table A-31

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of nonwhite children by type of arrangement and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000-5,999		$6,000-9,999		$10,000 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2, 231	100. 0	879	100. 0	706	100. 0	485	100. 0	162	100. 0
Care in own home by	953	42. 7	378	43. 0	313	44. 3	212	43. 7	51	31. 7
Father	237	10. 6	62	7. 0	48	6. 8	113	23. 3	15	9. 4
Other relative	599	26. 8	286	32. 5	212	30. 0	85	17. 5	16	10. 1
Under 16 years	133	5. 9	85	9. 7	34	4. 8	12	2. 4	2	1. 4
16 years and over	466	20. 9	201	22. 9	178	25. 2	73	15. 1	14	8. 6
Nonrelative	117	5. 3	30	3. 4	54	7. 6	14	2. 9	20	12. 2
Nonrelative who only looked after children	107	4. 8	30	3. 4	54	7. 6	8	1. 7	15	9. 4
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	10	0. 5	-	-	-	-	6	1. 2	5	2. 9
Care in some else's home by	487	21. 8	152	17. 3	201	28. 5	106	21. 8	28	17. 3
Relative	267	12. 0	90	10. 2	119	16. 8	48	9. 8	12	7. 2
Nonrelative	220	9. 9	63	7. 1	83	11. 7	58	12. 0	16	10. 1
Other arrangements:										
Care in group care center	49	2. 2	5	0. 5	19	2. 6	15	3. 1	10	6. 5
Child looked after self	217	9. 7	93	10. 6	70	9. 9	41	8. 4	14	8. 6
Mother	499	22. 4	249	28. 3	100	14. 2	99	20. 4	51	31. 7
Mother looked after child while working	192	8. 6	131	15. 0	28	4. 0	26	5. 3	7	4. 3
Mother worked only during child's school hours	307	13. 7	117	13. 4	72	10. 2	73	15. 1	44	27. 3
Other	26	1. 2	2	0. 3	3	0. 5	13	2. 6	7	4. 3

Table A-32

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children by type of arrangement, marital status of mother and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Married, spouse present									
	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000–5,999		$6,000–9,999		$10,000 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10, 487	100. 0	1, 185	100. 0	3, 138	100. 0	4, 150	100. 0	2, 014	100. 0
Care in own home by	4, 704	44. 9	397	33. 5	1, 287	41. 0	2, 046	49. 3	911	45. 2
Father	1, 821	17. 4	140	11. 9	579	18. 5	869	21. 0	259	12. 8
Other relative	1, 891	18. 1	224	18. 9	504	16. 1	724	17. 4	328	16. 3
Under 16 years	421	4. 0	63	5. 4	141	4. 5	175	4. 2	55	2. 7
16 years and over	1, 470	14. 0	161	13. 6	363	11. 6	549	13. 2	273	13. 6
Nonrelative	992	9. 5	32	2. 7	203	6. 5	452	10. 9	324	16. 1
Nonrelative who only looked after children	479	4. 6	32	2. 7	115	3. 7	246	5. 9	119	5. 9
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	513	4. 9	-	-	88	2. 8	206	5. 0	205	10. 2
Care in someone else's home by	1, 597	15. 3	173	14. 6	620	19. 8	605	14. 6	247	12. 3
Relative	817	7. 8	111	9. 4	334	10. 7	301	7. 3	90	4. 5
Nonrelative	780	7. 5	62	5. 3	286	9. 1	304	7. 3	157	7. 8
Other arrangements:										
Care in group care center	201	1. 9	7	0. 6	72	2. 3	65	1. 6	57	2. 9
Child looked after self	765	7. 3	114	9. 7	203	6. 5	294	7. 1	146	7. 3
Mother	3, 149	30. 1	494	41. 7	950	30. 3	1, 121	27. 0	633	31. 4
Mother looked after child while working	1, 491	14. 2	339	28. 6	532	17. 0	407	9. 8	250	12. 4
Mother worked only during child's school hours	1, 658	15. 8	155	13. 1	418	13. 3	714	17. 2	383	19. 0
Other	53	0. 5	-	-	6	0. 2	19	0. 5	19	1. 0
	Other Marita Status									
Total	1, 800	100. 0	670	100. 0	743	100. 0	306	100. 0	81	100. 0
Care in own home by	888	48. 9	337	50. 3	315	42. 4	159	52. 0	45	55. 4
Father	8	0. 4	-	-	7	0. 9	-	-	2	3. 1
Other relative	716	39. 4	266	39. 7	235	31. 7	130	42. 4	30	36. 9
Under 16 years	149	8. 2	37	5. 5	68	9. 1	29	9. 6	-	-
16 years and over	567	31. 2	229	34. 2	168	22. 6	100	32. 8	30	36. 9

Table A-32 (cont.)

Nonrelative	164	9.0	71	10.6	72	9.7	29	9.6	12	15.4
Nonrelative who only looked after children	102	5.6	45	6.7	54	7.3	12	4.1	2	3.1
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	62	3.4	26	3.9	18	2.5	17	5.5	10	12.3
Care in someone else's home by	336	18.5	124	18.6	149	20.1	52	17.0	10	12.3
Relative	136	7.5	56	8.3	49	6.7	20	6.6	2	3.1
Nonrelative	200	11.0	69	10.3	100	13.5	32	10.3	7	9.2
Other arrangements:										
Care in group care center	65	3.6	32	4.8	25	3.4	10	3.3	2	3.1
Child looked after self	228	12.6	69	10.3	118	15.9	29	9.6	9	10.8
Mother	292	16.1	106	15.8	132	17.8	51	16.6	15	18.5
Mother looked after child while working	103	5.7	56	8.3	39	5.3	15	4.8	----	----
Mother worked only during child's school hours	189	10.4	50	7.4	93	12.5	36	11.8	15	18.5
Other	9	0.5	2	0.4	3	0.5	5	1.5	----	----

Table A–33

Child care arrangements: Number of children by type of arrangement, number of children under 14 years of age in family, and family income

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	1 child				2-3 children				4 or more children			
	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over
Total	289	906	1,137	611	725	2,026	2,307	1,148	846	940	1,042	310
Care in own home by	104	326	399	231	218	868	1,195	543	414	446	625	181
Father	29	96	143	46	36	323	479	160	72	175	232	54
Other relative	68	191	205	135	150	396	440	149	286	193	234	83
Under 16 years	5	39	33	25	25	82	104	24	74	78	66	5
16 years and over	63	152	172	110	125	314	335	125	212	115	168	78
Nonrelative	6	39	51	51	33	149	277	235	57	78	158	43
Nonrelative who only looked after children	4	13	20	24	33	90	162	62	35	60	80	30
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	2	26	31	27	-------	59	115	173	22	18	78	13
Care in someone else's home by	58	202	260	103	154	369	331	120	89	171	73	31
Relative	32	84	135	42	77	172	156	49	60	118	35	4
Nonrelative	26	118	125	61	77	198	175	71	29	53	38	27
Other arrangements:												
Care in group care center	8	36	29	30	16	58	40	21	4	5	3	2
Child looked after self	34	79	132	63	81	142	151	84	85	98	54	2
Mother	84	255	306	179	254	587	569	368	252	217	287	93
Mother looked after child while working	57	101	97	41	167	296	204	137	159	162	111	64
Mother worked only during child's school hours	27	154	209	138	87	291	365	231	93	55	176	29
Other	2	8	12	4	-------	2	21	13	2	2	-------	-------

Table A–34

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement, number of children under 14 years of age in family, and family income

Arrangement	1 child				2–3 children				4 or more children			
	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in own home by	36.1	36.0	35.1	37.8	30.1	42.8	51.8	47.3	48.9	47.5	60.0	58.4
Father	10.2	10.6	12.6	7.5	5.0	15.9	20.8	13.9	8.5	18.6	22.3	17.5
Other relative	23.7	21.1	18.0	22.0	20.7	19.6	19.1	13.0	33.8	20.6	22.5	26.9
Under 16 years	1.9	4.3	2.9	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.5	2.1	8.7	8.3	6.4	1.8
16 years and over	21.8	16.8	15.1	17.9	17.2	15.5	14.5	10.9	25.0	12.2	16.2	25.2
Nonrelative	2.3	4.3	4.5	8.4	4.5	7.3	12.0	20.4	6.7	8.3	15.2	14.0
Nonrelative who only looked after children	1.5	1.4	1.7	3.9	4.5	4.5	7.0	5.4	4.1	6.4	7.7	9.8
Nonrelative who usually did addi-household chores	0.8	2.9	2.8	4.4	-------	2.9	5.0	15.0	2.6	2.0	7.5	4.2
Care in someone else's home by	19.9	22.3	22.8	16.9	21.3	18.2	14.4	10.4	10.5	18.2	7.0	10.1
Relative	10.9	9.2	11.8	6.9	10.6	8.5	6.8	4.3	7.1	12.6	3.3	1.4
Nonrelative	9.0	13.1	11.0	10.0	10.6	9.8	7.6	6.2	3.5	5.7	3.7	8.7
Other arrangements:												
Care in group care center	2.6	4.0	2.6	5.0	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7
Child looked after self	11.7	8.8	11.7	10.3	11.2	7.0	6.5	7.3	10.0	10.4	5.2	0.7
Mother	29.0	28.2	26.8	29.3	35.1	29.0	24.7	32.1	29.8	23.1	27.5	30.1
Mother looked after child while working	19.6	11.2	8.5	6.8	23.1	14.6	8.9	11.9	18.7	17.2	10.6	20.6
Mother worked only during child's school hours	9.4	17.0	18.3	22.6	12.0	14.4	15.8	20.2	11.0	5.9	16.9	9.4
Other	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	-------	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	-------	-------

Table A–35

Child care arrangements: Number of children by type of arrangement and hours of care per week

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total	Less than 10	10–19 hours	20–39 hours	40 hours or more
Total	8, 846	2, 448	2, 485	1, 602	2, 311
Care in own home by	5, 592	1, 440	1, 664	1, 149	1, 339
Father	1, 828	460	549	450	369
Other relative	2, 607	736	825	446	601
Under 16 years	570	246	206	60	59
16 years and over	2, 037	490	619	386	542
Nonrelative	1, 156	247	291	253	365
Nonrelative who only looked after children	581	153	134	146	148
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	575	94	157	107	217
Care in someone else's home by	1, 933	388	423	352	770
Relative	953	203	190	181	379
Nonrelative	979	185	233	171	391
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	265	26	37	54	148
Child looked after self	994	574	348	38	34
Other	63	9	9	20	25

Table A–36

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement and hours of care per week

Arrangement	Total	Less than 10	10–19 hours	20–39 hours	40 hours or more
Total	100. 0	27. 7	28. 1	18. 1	26. 1
Care in own home by	100. 0	25. 8	29. 8	20. 5	24. 0
Father	100. 0	25. 2	30. 1	24. 6	20. 2
Other relative	100. 0	28. 1	31. 6	17. 2	23. 1
Under 16 years	100. 0	43. 2	36. 1	10. 5	10. 3
16 years and over	100. 0	24. 0	30. 4	19. 0	26. 6
Nonrelative	100. 0	21. 4	25. 2	21. 9	31. 5
Nonrelative who only looked after children	100. 0	26. 4	23. 0	25. 1	25. 5
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	100. 0	16. 4	27. 4	18. 6	37. 7
Care in someone else's home by	100. 0	20. 1	21. 9	18. 1	39. 9
Relative	100. 0	21. 3	20. 0	19. 0	39. 8
Nonrelative	100. 0	18. 9	23. 8	17. 3	40. 0
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	100. 0	9. 8	13. 8	20. 5	55. 9
Child looked after self	100. 0	57. 7	35. 0	3. 8	3. 5
Other [1]					

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[1] Number too small for computation of reliable percentages.

Table A–37

Child care arrangements: Number of children of full-time working mothers by type of arrangement and hours of care per week

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total	Less than 10	10-19 hours	20-39 hours	40 hours or more
Total	6, 823	1, 794	1, 794	1, 092	2, 141
Care in own home by	4, 099	1, 017	1, 135	735	1, 212
Father	1, 144	296	275	242	330
Other relative	2, 013	538	624	307	544
Under 16 years	397	172	152	45	27
16 years and over	1, 616	367	472	261	516
Nonrelative	942	184	235	186	336
Nonrelative who only looked after children	429	110	94	98	126
Nonrelative who usually did addtional household chores	513	74	141	88	210
Care in someone else's home by	1, 637	285	329	292	731
Relative	801	139	148	153	361
Nonrelative	836	146	181	139	370
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	239	22	34	39	144
Child looked after self	800	461	289	17	33
Other	50	13	6	13	19

Table A–38

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children of full-time working mothers by type of arrangement and hours of care per week

Arrangement	Total	Less than 10	10-19 hours	20-39 hours	40 hours or more
Total	100. 0	26. 3	26. 3	16. 0	31. 4
Care in own home by	100. 0	24. 8	27. 7	17. 9	29. 6
Father	100. 0	25. 9	24. 0	21. 2	28. 9
Other relative	100. 0	26. 7	31. 0	15. 2	27. 1
Under 16 years	100. 0	43. 4	38. 3	11. 4	6. 9
16 years and over	100. 0	22. 7	29. 2	16. 2	31. 9
Nonrelative	100. 0	19. 5	25. 0	19. 8	35. 7
Nonrelative who only looked after children	100. 0	25. 6	22. 0	23. 0	29. 4
Nonrelative who usually did additonal household chores	100. 0	14. 5	27. 5	17. 1	41. 0
Care in someone else's home by	100. 0	17. 4	20. 1	17. 9	44. 6
Relative	100. 0	17. 4	18. 4	19. 1	45. 1
Nonrelative	100. 0	17. 4	21. 7	16. 7	44. 2
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	100. 0	9. 3	14. 0	16. 5	60. 2
Child looked after self	100. 0	57. 6	36. 1	2. 1	4. 2
Other [1]					

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[1] Base too small for computation of reliable percentages.

Table A–39

Child care arrangements: Number of children of part-time working mothers by type of arrangement and hours of care per week

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total	Less than 10	10–19 hours	20–39 hours	40 hours or more
Total	2, 022	653	690	510	169
Care in own home by	1, 493	424	530	417	122
Father	684	163	275	208	38
Other relative	594	197	200	140	57
Under 16 years	172	74	53	14	31
16 years and over	422	123	147	126	26
Nonrelative	215	65	56	67	27
Nonrelative who only looked after children	153	44	40	47	22
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	62	21	16	20	5
Care in someone else's home by	296	102	94	58	41
Relative	153	62	42	28	20
Nonrelative	143	40	52	30	21
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	27	5	3	19	----------
Child looked after self	194	113	60	19	2
Other	13	----------	2	5	5

Table A–40

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children of part-time working mothers by type of arrangement and hours of care per week

Arrangement	Total	Less than 10	10–19 hours	20–39 hours	40 hours or more
Total	100. 0	32. 3	34. 1	25. 2	8. 4
Care in own home by	100. 0	28. 4	35. 5	27. 9	8. 2
Father	100. 0	23. 9	40. 2	30. 5	5. 5
Other relative	100. 0	33. 0	33. 7	23. 8	9. 6
Under 16 years	100. 0	42. 8	30. 8	8. 2	18. 2
16 years and over	100. 0	29. 1	34. 8	29. 9	6. 2
Nonrelative	100. 0	30. 2	26. 0	30. 7	13. 0
Nonrelative who only looked after children	100. 0	28. 6	25. 9	31. 3	14. 3
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores [1]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Care in someone else's home by	100. 0	34. 6	31. 8	19. 7	13. 8
Relative	100. 0	40. 8	27. 6	18. 4	13. 2
Nonrelative	100. 0	27. 7	36. 5	21. 2	14. 6
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center [1]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Child looked after self	100. 0	58. 0	31. 1	9. 9	0. 9
Other [1]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

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[1] Base too small for computation of reliable percentages.

Table A–41

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children under 3 years by type of arrangement and hours of care per week

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Less than 10	10–19 hours	20–39 hours	40 hours or more
Total	1, 279	100. 0	10. 0	12. 2	23. 2	54. 6
Care in own home by	690	100. 0	12. 3	13. 7	27. 4	46. 7
Father	193	100. 0	22. 3	19. 0	30. 4	28. 3
Other relative	268	100. 0	6. 3	12. 2	24. 3	57. 3
Under 16 years[1]	21					
16 years and over	247	100. 0	6. 0	11. 1	24. 7	58. 3
Nonrelative	230	100. 0	11. 0	11. 0	28. 3	49. 8
Care in someone else's home by	529	100. 0	8. 1	10. 3	18. 9	62. 7
Relative	274	100. 0	10. 0	8. 4	20. 3	61. 3
Nonrelative	255	100. 0	6. 2	12. 3	17. 3	64. 2
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center [1]	56					
Child looked after self [1]	4					

[1] Number too small for computation of reliable percentages.

Table A–42

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children under 6 years of age by type of arrangement and hours of care per week

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Less than 10	10–19 hours	20–39 hours	40 hours or more
Total	3, 196	100. 0	9. 9	13. 7	25. 2	51. 2
Care in own home by	1, 795	100. 0	11. 9	15. 4	28. 3	44. 4
Father	535	100. 0	18. 8	23. 0	33. 6	24. 6
Other relative	664	100. 0	7. 4	13. 1	24. 8	54. 7
Under 16 years	76	100. 0	17. 8	26. 0	20. 6	35. 6
16 years and over	588	100. 0	6. 0	11. 4	25. 4	57. 2
Nonrelative	595	100. 0	10. 9	11. 1	27. 4	50. 6
Care in someone else's home by	1, 176	100. 0	8. 1	11. 9	20. 8	59. 2
Relative	566	100. 0	8. 9	10. 9	21. 8	58. 5
Nonrelative	609	100. 0	7. 4	12. 9	19. 9	59. 9
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	213	100. 0	2. 9	6. 9	23. 0	67. 2
Child looked after self [1]	12					

[1] Number too small for computation of reliable percentages.

Table A–43

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children ages 6 through 13 by type of arrangement and hours of care per week

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total		Less than 10	10–19 hours	20–39 hours	40 hours or more
Total	5, 643	100. 0	37. 7	35. 8	13. 9	12. 5
Care in own home by	3, 783	100. 0	32. 6	36. 6	16. 8	14. 1
Father	1, 256	100. 0	28. 1	33. 0	20. 7	18. 3
Other relative	1, 943	100. 0	35. 5	38. 0	14. 3	12. 2
Under 16 years	485	100. 0	47. 5	37. 7	7. 6	7. 2
16 years and over	1, 458	100. 0	31. 5	38. 1	16. 5	13. 9
Nonrelative	584	100. 0	32. 4	39. 5	16. 4	11. 7
Care in someone else's home by	787	100. 0	38. 1	36. 8	13. 9	11. 2
Relative	396	100. 0	39. 4	33. 2	14. 1	13. 3
Nonrelative	391	100. 0	36. 8	40. 3	13. 7	9. 1
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	73	100. 0	28. 6	20. 0	8. 6	42. 9
Child looked after self	973	100. 0	58. 9	34. 1	3. 2	3. 8
Other [1]	27	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Number too small for computation of reliable percentages.

Table A–44

Child care arrangements: Number of children in care 40 hours or more per week by type of arrangement and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total	Under 6 years			6–13 years		
		Total	Under 3	3–5	Total	6–8	9–13
Total	2, 341	1, 636	698	938	705	313	392
Care in own home by	1, 330	796	322	474	534	245	289
Father	360	132	55	77	229	92	137
Other relative	600	364	153	210	237	110	127
Under 16 years	62	27	9	18	35	12	23
16 years and over	538	337	144	193	202	98	104
Nonrelative	370	301	114	187	68	43	25
Care in someone else's home by	785	697	332	365	88	58	30
Relative	384	332	168	164	52	29	23
Nonrelative	401	365	164	201	35	28	7
Other arrangements:							
Care in group care center	175	143	44	99	31	6	25
Child looked after self	37	---	---	---	37	4	33
Other	15	---	---	---	15	---	15

Table A–45

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children in care 40 hours or more per week by type of arrangement and age

Arrangement	Total	Under 6 years			6–13 years		
		Total	Under 3	3–5	Total	6–8	9–13
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Care in own home by	56. 8	48. 7	46. 2	50. 6	75. 7	78. 2	73. 7
Father	15. 4	8. 1	7. 8	8. 2	32. 5	29. 5	34. 9
Other relative	25. 6	22. 2	22. 0	22. 4	33. 5	34. 9	32. 4
Under 16 years	2. 6	1. 7	1. 4	1. 9	4. 9	3. 7	5. 9
16 years and over	23. 0	20. 6	20. 6	20. 6	28. 6	31. 2	26. 5
Nonrelative	15. 8	18. 4	16. 4	19. 9	9. 7	13. 8	6. 4
Care in someone else's home by	33. 5	42. 6	47. 6	38. 9	12. 5	18. 5	7. 8
Relative	16. 4	20. 3	24. 1	17. 4	7. 5	9. 4	5. 9
Nonrelative	17. 1	22. 3	23. 5	21. 4	5. 1	9. 1	1. 9
Other arrangements:							
Care in group care center	7. 5	8. 8	6. 3	10. 6	4. 5	2. 0	6. 4
Child looked after self	1. 6	------	------	------	5. 2	1. 3	8. 3
Other	0. 6	------	------	------	2. 1	------	3. 8

Table A–46

Child care arrangements: Percent of children for whose care a payment was made, by employment status of mother, age of child, color, and family income [1]

	Percent
Employment status of mother:	
Employed full-time	75. 8
Employed part-time	63. 9
Age:	
Under 6 years	83. 3
6–13 years	61. 8
Color:	
White	77. 9
Nonwhite	56. 8
Family income:	
Under $3,000	60. 8
$3,000–5,999	73. 1
$6,000–9,999	77. 0
$10,000 and over	79. 4

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[1] Percentages apply to children in arrangements concerning which the question about payment was asked (see text).

Table A–47

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children for whom some payment for care was made, by employment status of mother, age of child, color, number of children under 14 years of age in family, family income, and by amount paid per week

(Numbers in thousands)

	Total		Under $5		$5–9		$10 or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employment status:								
Employed full-time	1, 967	100. 0	422	21. 5	786	40. 0	759	38. 6
Employed part-time	305	100. 0	133	43. 6	126	41. 3	46	15. 1
Age:								
Under 6 years	1, 268	100. 0	195	15. 4	502	39. 6	571	45. 0
6–13 years	699	100. 0	227	32. 5	284	40. 6	188	26. 9
Color:								
White	2, 041	100. 0	455	22. 3	803	39. 3	783	38. 4
Nonwhite	363	100. 0	130	35. 8	151	41. 6	82	22. 6
Number of children under 14 years of age in family:								
1 child	608	100. 0	31	5. 1	155	25. 5	422	69. 4
2–3 children	1, 346	100. 0	307	22. 8	651	48. 4	388	28. 8
4 or more children	450	100. 0	247	54. 9	148	32. 9	55	12. 2
Family income:								
Under $3,000	231	100. 0	109	47. 2	65	28. 1	57	24. 7
$3,000–5,999	722	100. 0	188	26. 0	312	43. 2	222	30. 7
$6,000–9,999	863	100. 0	180	20. 9	398	46. 1	285	33. 0
$10,000 and over	456	100. 0	78	17. 1	137	30. 0	241	52. 9
Region:								
Northeast	282	100. 0	77	27. 3	100	35. 5	105	37. 2
North Central	594	100. 0	170	28. 6	238	40. 1	186	31. 3
South	1, 093	100. 0	264	24. 2	464	42. 5	365	33. 4
West	435	100. 0	74	17. 0	152	34. 9	209	48. 1

Table A–48

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children in specified arrangements by payment status and amount paid per week

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total	Mother did not pay for child care	Mother paid for child care		
			Under $5	$5–9	$10 or more
Total	3, 416	890	615	1, 002	909
Care in own home by:					
Nonrelative who only looked after children	581	65	203	211	102
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	575	82	87	174	232
Care in someone else's home by:					
Relative	953	521	119	185	128
Nonrelative	979	131	176	360	312
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	265	35	32	72	126
Other	63	54	----------	2	7
	Percent distribution				
Total	100. 0	26. 0	18. 0	29. 3	26. 6
Care in own home by:					
Nonrelative who only looked after children	100. 0	11. 2	35. 0	36. 3	17. 6
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	100. 0	14. 2	15. 1	30. 2	40. 5
Care in someone else's home by:					
Relative	100. 0	54. 7	12. 5	19. 4	13. 4
Nonrelative	100. 0	13. 3	18. 0	36. 8	31. 9
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	100. 0	13. 1	12. 0	27. 0	47. 8
Other [1]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

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[1] Number too small for computation of reliable percentages.

Table A-49

Child care arrangements: Number and percent distribution of children of full-time working mothers in specified arrangements by payment status and amount paid per week

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total	Mother did not pay for child care	Mother paid for child care		
			Under $5	$5-9	$10 or more
Total	2, 868	693	461	865	849
Care in own home by:					
Nonrelative who only looked after children	429	53	126	159	91
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	513	64	76	157	216
Care in someone else's home by:					
Relative	801	412	100	163	126
Nonrelative	836	99	133	318	286
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	239	22	27	66	124
Other	50	41	----------	2	7
	Percent distribution				
Total	100. 0	24. 2	16. 1	30. 2	29. 6
Care in own home by:					
Nonrelative who only looked after children	100. 0	12. 3	29. 3	37. 0	21. 4
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	100. 0	12. 6	14. 8	30. 7	42. 0
Care in someone else's home by:					
Relative	100. 0	51. 4	12. 5	20. 4	15. 7
Nonrelative	100. 0	11. 9	15. 9	38. 0	34. 2
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	100. 0	9. 1	11. 3	27. 7	51. 9
Other [1]					

[1] Number too small for computation of reliable percentages.

Table A-50

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children in specified arrangements for whom some payment for care was made, by amount paid per week

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total [1]		Under $5	$5-9	$10 or more
	Number	Percent			
Total	2, 526	100. 0	24. 3	39. 7	36. 0
Care in own home by:					
Nonrelative who only looked after children	516	100. 0	39. 3	40. 9	19. 8
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	493	100. 0	17. 6	35. 3	47. 1
Care in someone else's home by:					
Relative	432	100. 0	27. 5	42. 8	29. 6
Nonrelative	848	100. 0	20. 8	42. 5	36. 8
Other arrangements:					
Care in group care center	230	100. 0	13. 9	31. 3	54. 8
Other [2]	9				

[1] Includes 2,175,000 children of full-time working mothers and 351,000 children of part-time working mothers.

[2] Number too small for computation of reliable percentages.

Table A–51

Child care arrangements: Percent of children whose arrangements were reported unsatisfactory, by employment status of mother and age of child [1]

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Total	Percent unsatisfactory	Under 6 years		6–13 years	
			Total	Percent unsatisfactory	Total	Percent unsatisfactory
Total	10, 136	7. 6	3, 439	9. 0	6, 697	6. 9
Employed full-time	7, 043	8. 8	2, 309	10. 4	4, 734	8. 0
Employed part-time	3, 093	5. 0	1, 130	6. 3	1, 963	4. 2

[1] Does not include children whose mothers worked only during their school hours.

Table A–52

Child care arrangements: Percent of children whose arrangements were reported unsatisfactory, by marital status and employment status of mother [1]

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status	Total	Percent unsatisfactory	Children of full-time working mother		Children of part-time working mother	
			Total	Percent unsatisfactory	Total	Percent unsatisfactory
Total	10, 136	7. 6	7, 043	8. 8	3, 093	5. 0
Married, husband present	8, 620	6. 6	5, 787	7. 6	2, 833	4. 6
Other marital status	1, 516	13. 5	1, 256	14. 3	260	9. 6

[1] Does not include children whose mothers worked only during their school hours.

Table A–53

Child care arrangements: Percent of children whose arrangements were reported unsatisfactory, by family income and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Total	Percent unsatisfactory	Under 6 years		6–13 years	
			Total	Percent unsatisfactory	Total	Percent unsatisfactory
Total	10, 136	7. 6	3, 439	9. 0	6, 697	6. 9
Under $3,000	2, 090	9. 6	712	11. 8	1, 378	8. 4
$3,000–5,999	3, 069	8. 6	1, 058	10. 9	2, 011	7. 4
$6,000–9,999	3, 494	6. 1	1, 201	6. 7	2, 293	5. 8
$10,000 and over	1, 483	6. 5	468	6. 8	1, 015	6. 4

Table A–54

Child care arrangements: Number and percent of children whose arrangements were reported unsatisfactory, by type of arrangement

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Total	Children for whom arrangements were reported unsatisfactory	
		Number	Percent of total
Total	10, 474	[1] 774	7. 6
Care in own home by	5, 449	336	6. 2
Father	1, 785	94	5. 3
Other relative	2, 530	156	6. 2
Under 16 years	556	66	11. 9
16 years and over	1, 974	90	4. 6
Nonrelative	1, 134	86	7. 6
Care in someone else's home by	1, 912	166	8. 7
Relative	943	72	7. 6
Nonrelative	969	94	9. 7
Other arrangements:			
Care in group care center	255	21	8. 2
Child looked after self	980	95	9. 7
Mother looked after child while working	1, 556	76	4. 9
Other	63		

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[1] Includes some children for whom type of child care arrangement was not reported.

Table A–55

Child care arrangements: Number of children by type of arrangement, residence, and employment status of mother

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	SMSA			Outside SMSA		
	Total	Children of full-time working mothers	Children of part-time working mothers	Total	Children of full-time working mothers	Children of part-time working mothers
Total	7, 053	4, 886	2, 167	5, 234	3, 427	1, 807
Care in own home by	3, 452	2, 480	971	2, 139	1, 617	522
Father	1, 132	658	474	694	484	210
Other relative	1, 561	1, 226	336	1, 048	788	259
Under 16 years	303	221	83	270	179	91
16 years and over	1, 258	1, 005	253	778	609	168
Nonrelative	758	597	161	398	345	53
Nonrelative who only looked after children	420	303	117	160	125	35
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	338	294	44	238	220	18
Care in someone else's home by	1, 148	968	181	785	669	116
Relative	488	406	83	465	394	71
Nonrelative	659	562	98	320	275	45
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	205	179	25	63	60	4
Child looked after self	535	479	55	459	321	138
Mother	1, 671	742	928	1, 769	749	1, 019
Mother looked after child while working	590	225	365	1, 002	348	653
Mother working only during child's school hours	1, 081	517	563	767	401	366
Other	43	37	6	19	12	7

Table A–56

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement, residence, and employment status of mother

Arrangement	SMSA			Outside SMSA		
	Total	Children of full-time working mothers	Children of part-time working mothers	Total	Children of full-time working mothers	Children of part-time working mothers
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in own home by	48.9	50.8	44.8	40.9	47.2	28.9
Father	16.1	13.5	21.9	13.3	14.1	11.6
Other relative	22.1	25.1	15.5	20.0	23.0	14.3
Under 16 years	4.3	4.5	3.8	5.2	5.2	5.0
16 years and over	17.8	20.6	11.7	14.9	17.8	9.3
Nonrelative	10.8	12.2	7.5	7.6	10.1	3.0
Nonrelative who only looked after children	6.0	6.2	5.4	3.1	3.7	2.0
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	4.8	6.0	2.1	4.6	6.4	1.0
Care in someone else's home by	16.3	19.8	8.3	15.0	19.5	6.4
Relative	6.9	8.3	3.8	8.9	11.5	3.9
Nonrelative	9.4	11.5	4.5	6.1	8.0	2.5
Other arrangements:						
Care in group care center	2.9	3.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.2
Child looked after self	7.6	9.8	2.6	8.8	9.4	7.7
Mother	23.7	15.2	42.8	33.8	21.8	56.4
Mother looked after child while working	8.4	4.6	16.9	19.1	10.2	36.2
Mother worked only during child's school hours	15.3	10.6	26.0	14.7	11.7	20.3
Other	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table A-57

Child care arrangements: Number of children by type of arrangement, family income, and place of residence

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	SMSA				Outside SMSA			
	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000–and over	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over
Total	623	1, 943	2, 906	1, 530	1, 233	1, 933	1, 570	540
Care in own home by	300	931	1, 472	695	449	715	750	251
Father	43	302	586	205	92	289	280	51
Other relative	201	459	584	256	316	329	284	110
Under 16 years	40	110	98	47	65	93	109	8
16 years and over	161	349	486	209	251	236	175	102
Nonrelative	55	171	303	235	40	96	186	90
Nonrelative who only looked after children	41	124	190	88	30	40	71	28
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	14	47	113	147	10	56	115	26
Care in someone else's home by	146	398	433	190	150	348	226	64
Relative	70	168	201	60	96	205	128	36
Nonrelative	76	230	232	130	54	143	98	28
Other arrangements:								
Care in group care center	32	54	56	53	4	38	16	2
Child looked after self	46	183	198	105	147	129	137	44
Mother	92	373	719	469	481	693	442	177
Mother looked after child while working	42	145	239	164	336	418	176	80
Mother worked only during child's school hours	55	228	480	305	145	275	266	97
Other	2	3	26	16	2	9	6	2

Table A-58

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement, family income, and place of residence

Arrangement	SMSA				Outside SMSA			
	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over	Under $3,000	$3,000–5,999	$6,000–9,999	$10,000 and over
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in own home by	48.2	47.9	50.7	45.5	36.4	37.0	47.5	46.5
Father	7.0	15.6	20.2	13.4	7.5	15.0	17.8	9.5
Other relative	32.3	23.6	20.1	16.7	25.7	17.0	18.0	20.3
Under 16 years	6.5	5.7	3.4	3.1	5.3	4.8	6.9	1.4
16 years and over	25.8	18.0	16.7	13.6	20.4	12.2	11.1	18.9
Nonrelative	8.9	8.8	10.4	15.3	3.3	5.0	11.8	16.7
Nonrelative who only looked after children	6.6	6.4	6.5	5.8	2.5	2.1	4.5	5.2
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	2.3	2.4	3.9	9.6	0.8	2.9	7.3	11.5
Care in someone else's home by	23.3	20.5	14.9	12.4	12.2	18.0	14.3	11.9
Relative	11.2	8.7	6.9	3.9	7.8	10.6	8.1	6.6
Nonrelative	12.2	11.9	8.0	8.5	4.4	7.4	6.2	5.2
Other arrangements:								
Care in group care center	5.1	2.8	1.9	3.5	0.4	2.0	1.0	0.4
Child looked after self	7.3	9.4	6.8	6.9	11.9	6.7	8.7	8.1
Mother	15.7	19.2	24.8	30.7	39.0	35.9	28.0	32.8
Mother looked after child while working	6.8	7.4	8.2	10.7	27.3	21.6	11.2	14.9
Mother worked only during child's school hours	8.9	11.7	16.5	20.0	11.7	14.2	16.9	17.9
Other	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4

Table A-59

Child care arrangements: Number of children by type of arrangement and by region

(Numbers in thousands)

Arrangement	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total	2,343	3,490	4,560	1,894
Care in own home by	1,252	1,489	2,039	811
Father	541	586	470	229
Other relative	562	634	1,011	404
Under 16 years	109	157	221	85
16 years and over	453	476	790	319
Nonrelative	149	269	558	179
Nonrelative who only looked after children	98	224	147	111
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	51	45	411	68
Care in someone else's home by	259	472	839	361
Relative	139	198	487	129
Nonrelative	120	274	352	232
Other arrangements:				
Care in group care center	30	15	161	59
Child looked after self	177	252	407	158
Mother	612	1,247	1,106	476
Mother looked after child while working	239	718	465	170
Mother worked only during child's school hours	372	529	641	306
Other	13	14	7	27

Table A-60

Child care arrangements: Percent distribution of children by type of arrangement and by region

Arrangement	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in own home by	53.5	42.7	44.7	42.8
Father	23.1	16.8	10.3	12.1
Other relative	24.0	18.2	22.2	21.3
Under 16 years	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.5
16 years and over	19.3	13.7	17.3	16.8
Nonrelative	6.4	7.7	12.2	9.4
Nonrelative who only looked after children	4.2	6.4	3.2	5.9
Nonrelative who usually did additional household chores	2.2	1.3	9.0	3.6
Care in someone else's home by	11.1	13.5	18.4	19.1
Relative	5.9	5.7	10.7	6.8
Nonrelative	5.1	7.9	7.7	12.3
Other arrangements:				
Care in group care center	1.3	0.4	3.5	3.1
Child looked after self	7.5	7.2	8.9	8.4
Mother	26.1	35.7	24.3	25.2
Mother looked after child while working	10.2	20.6	10.2	9.0
Mother worked only during child's school hours	15.9	15.2	14.1	16.1
Other	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.4

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